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WEDDED AT THE BREAKERS

GERTRUDE VANDERBILT BECOMES MRS. HENRY PAYNE WHITNEY.

The Number of Guests Limited, but the Marriage One of the Grandest Ever Celebrated in America—Cornelius Vanderbilt, Seated in a Reclining Chair, Gives the Bride Away—A Magnificent Floral Display.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 25.—The great event of the season, in which all Newport was interested, though comparatively few of its people were present, the wedding of Henry Payne Whitney, son of the Hon. William C. Whitney, ex-Secretary of the Navy, and Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt, daughter and Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, took place to-day. The weather was most auspicious, not a cloud appearing to mar the color of the sky which remained clear and blue from sunrise to sunset; so if sunshine is a good omen, Mr. and Mrs. Whitney's life will be one of continued pleasure. And then, too, they were sent off from The Breakers with the traditional showers of rice and the old shoes, while every one of the small company threw kisses at the bride as, smiling and happy, she entered the Vanderbilt carriage and was driven hurriedly away on her honeymoon trip. Mrs. Whitney had lingered to kiss her father, who bade her an affectionate good-bye from his invalid chair, and so the most notable marriage ceremony and breakfast that Newport has known was brought to a close.

The efforts of Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt, because of the former's illness, to surround the function with quietude, was entirely successful, and it was not such an affair as would have been given had it not been for the very unfortunate condition of Mr. Vanderbilt's health. Still, those features that were necessary were gone into without a thought of expense, and Miss Vanderbilt became Mrs. Whitney under such auspices as only the daughter of a man with a vast fortune could have had. The magnificent villa, the superb floral arrangements, the features of the breakfast, and the gowns and the gifts were all, of course, grand by themselves, and altogether allied in what was probably one of the most elaborate and charming of home weddings.

About the first incident of the ceremony was the wheeling of Cornelius Vanderbilt down the grand staircase and into the grand salon. He has gained in strength lately, but he cannot yet walk by himself, and, as he is thoroughly easy in his soft reclining chair he was brought down in it and occupied it during the ceremony.

In the meantime the guests had gathered and were occupying gold chairs in the magnificent drawing room, while Ravens's orchestra had been rendering a programme of wedding music including the bridal song, festival procession, dance, and nocturne; the "Prize Song," from "Die Meistersinger," by Wagner, Rubinstein's "Melody," Schumann's "Träumerei," Paff's "Cavatina," and the bridal procession from "Lohengrin," which announced the arrival of the bridal party.

The ushers led the way down the magnificent staircase closely followed by the bridesmaids, and then came Alfred Vanderbilt, with the bride resting on his arm. He was taking the place of Mr. Vanderbilt, his father, who was watching the charming picture from the gold room, where he sat in good range of the great doorway and in full view of the great marble and onyx hall.

Of course all eyes were on the bride, and few noticed the sweet little maid of honor, the real couple of the bridal procession. They were Miss Gladys Vanderbilt and Miss Dorothy Whitney, and they bore baskets of beautiful and fragrant cut flowers, which they dropped in their path. They wore the finest of organdie muslins, with fluffy collars of Valenciennes lace, and appeared as happy in discharging their simple offices as was the bride in her more important function.

The bride wore a Worth gown of white figured satin, trimmed with rare old point lace, that has been in the Vanderbilt family for years. It was en train and cut high in the neck. Orange blossoms were conspicuous in its adornment, as were also puffs and ruffles of mousseline de soie. The veil was that which the bride's mother wore on her wedding day, and it came nearly to the end of the train. There were no jewels to be seen save two or three glistening diamond pins required to keep the veil in place, and the beautiful diamond ornament which was one of the gifts of the bridegroom.

The bridal bouquet was of stephanotis and gardenias, sprayed and showered, and tied with wide white ribbons.

Alfred Vanderbilt conducted his sister to the alcove in the gold room, where the wedding was to take place, when he delivered her over to her father.

The bridesmaids—Miss Emily Vanderbilt Sloane, Miss Lydia Sloane, and Miss Shepard, cousins of the bride, and Miss Netta Taylor and Miss Angelica Gerry—separated before the altar, and the bride and bridegroom met in the centre of the group, clasped hands, and were wedded with the ring by the Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, Bishop of New-York, assisted by the Rev. George J. Magill, rector of Trinity Church here, in which Cornelius Vanderbilt is a Vestryman. Cornelius Vanderbilt gave his daughter away in due form, the sight being a rather affecting one for the family. He did not stand, though he might have done so with assistance, but reached up from his plush-covered chair, and, placing his daughter's hand in that of the groom, he assented to the union. He seemed not unhappy at the formal departure of his daughter from his household, but appeared, though looking ill, to be well pleased with the situation.

Then came the recessional, Mendelssohn's "Wedding March," and the bridal party entered the gold, or morning room, where Mr. and Mrs. Whitney received the congratulations of the family and the few friends gathered. The bridesmaids aided in this part of the ceremony, while the orchestra rendered other wedding music, concluding with the glorious and inspiring "Star Spangled Banner."

The gowns of the bridesmaids were extremely expensive and elaborate, and quite in accord with the elegance of the bridal garments, though they were not French productions. The skirts were of mousseline de soie over white silk, with trimmings of fluffy ruffles of Queen Valenciennes lace, headed with insertings of the same. The waists were of Valenciennes insertion, trimmed with puffings of the same sort of material, with Vandyke collars of Valenciennes lace; also, with Vandyke points over ribbon collars. The sleeves were full length, with puffs of Valenciennes inserting with small puffs at the top. The belts were of shaded rose-colored silk. The hats of the two younger maids were trimmed with white Valenciennes lace. The hats of the other bridesmaids were trimmed with feuille de rose and mousseline de soie, with fringes of lace, and each was also bedecked with rich cream white ostrich plumes. The bou-

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GRAND STAND FALLS AT UTICA.

Several Injured by an Accident During the Bryan Meeting.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 25.—William J. Bryan ended a three hours' journey from Albany at Utica late to-night, after making a number of speeches in response to enthusiastic greetings along the line of his route. Mayor Gibson headed a Reception Committee from this city that met Mr. Bryan down the road, and, under the committee's escort, he and Mrs. Bryan made their way, with the assistance of policemen, through a large crowd gathered in the New-York Central station here when the train arrived at 11:30 o'clock.

The distance from the station to Baggs's Hotel, where a speaker's stand had been erected, was very short, and Mr. Bryan was cheered during his progress to it. Mayor Gibson presented him to the crowd. While he was speaking part of the platform fell, carrying a score of people with it. Mr. Bryan started to climb to the ground, but changed his mind, and, after those who had a tumble had been extricated, he resumed his remarks.

John W. Teller, a traveling man of Utica, had his leg broken in the crash, and Frank Hill, also of Utica, had his leg sprained. Two or three other people were bruised, but not seriously. Little excitement was caused by the incident.

Nearly 5,00 persons were gathered in the wide space in front of the stand. They manifested their enthusiasm frequently with vigor and were ready to cheer at every opportunity. When he had finished Mr. Bryan joined Mrs. Bryan in the hotel parlor. They held a short reception there and at its conclusion immediately retired in order to be prepared for the start for Syracuse at 7:15 o'clock.

LUCIEN KNAPP AND J. W. LEE FIGHT.

Long Island City's Treasurer in a Rough-and-Tumble Row.

There was a fight in Long Island City yesterday which delighted onlookers and afforded sport for that city for the rest of the day. The men engaged were City Treasurer Lucien Knapp and John W. Lee, a local newspaper writer. Knapp used to be a Gleason man, but he is so no longer. Lee is a Gleason man. At a meeting of residents of the Third Ward Monday night to protest against increased assessments Mr. Knapp was the principal speaker.

He became angry while delivering his address and lost his head. Pointing to Lee, who was sitting near the platform taking notes of the meeting, the Treasurer called him some different kinds of a scoundrel and a liar. Mr. Lee retorted in kind, and there was every prospect of an old-fashioned row for a few moments. The meeting broke up in considerable excitement later, during which a proposition to lynch Mayor Gleason is said to have been made, but not pushed.

Mr. Lee is an old man, many years older than Knapp, and as a further handicap is not so heavy and is penalized by rheumatism. The men met on Borden Avenue yesterday, and as they approached looked all kinds of things at each other.

Mr. Lee walked in front of the Treasurer and said:

"Mr. Knapp, what did you mean by saying last night that I was a liar and scoundrel?"

Mr. Knapp replied that he meant every word he said. Then Mr. Lee struck Mr. Knapp on his nose. Mr. Knapp struck Mr. Lee in the face, and the men clinched, fell down, and rolled about on the sidewalk and into the gutter, pummeling each other in true dock style.

A crowd gathered and cheered the combatants until some better-minded persons appeared and separated them. Mr. Knapp walked into a store, and Mr. Lee went on with the street. Despite his advantages, the Treasurer got the worst of the combat. One of his eyes showed a suspicious droop, and there were two spots on his face that had a deep red appearance that certainly was not caused by the excitement. His clothing was torn. Mr. Lee also showed the effects of the encounter, but not so much. Mr. Knapp threatens to have Mr. Lee arrested for assault. Mr. Lee says he will cause the arrest of Mr. Knapp for slander and defamation of character.

CHRISTOPHER CHAPMAN A SUICIDE.

He Hanged Himself to a Door at His Home, in Third Avenue.

Christopher Chapman, twenty-three years old, a contractor, and a member of the firm of Gannon & Chapman, of 3,604 and 3,105 Third Avenue, committed suicide by hanging with a clothesline at his home, 2,862 Third Avenue, yesterday afternoon.

Chapman returned from a week's vacation on Long Island Sound yesterday. All day he was in a jovial mood, and staid at home talking to his wife. He went to his room at 4 o'clock and was not seen again until 5:30, when Miss Maggie Farrell, who lives in the same house, went into the room and found Chapman hanging to the door.

He had tied the clothesline to the knob on the outside of the door, thrown it over the top of the door, and knotted it about his neck. No cause for Chapman's deed has been discovered. His family life was happy, and his partner said that the finances of the firm are in a good condition. When a boy Chapman received a gunshot wound in the head which, Mrs. Chapman thinks, may have caused temporary insanity.

RUN DOWN BY A BROOKLYN TROLLEY

Robert Stevenson Had an Arm and a Leg Broken and His Head Cut.

Robert Stevenson, sixty-seven years old, an inmate of the Home for Consumptives at Kingston Avenue and Douglass Street, Brooklyn, was knocked down by a trolley car of the Nassau line at the corner of Butler Street and Kingston Avenue, last evening. The old man was crossing the car tracks within a block of the Home, and the car came down upon him with such speed that he was unable to get out of its way. His right arm and right leg were broken, his head was badly cut, and he received internal injuries.

He was taken to the Home and was removed thence to the Homeopathic Hospital. His condition is extremely critical. Those who witnessed the accident say that the car was running at an unusually high rate of speed. The motorman of the car was not arrested.

Fusion in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 25.—The Joint Conference Committee selected by the Populists and Democrats to devise a plan of fusion on Presidential Electors and a State ticket reached a satisfactory agreement last night. The Democrats obtain five of the nine Presidential Electors and four of the seven Congressmen. The resignation of the candidates already nominated by both parties will be received and considered by a joint committee appointed for the purpose, which will meet to-night. As some of the candidates refuse to withdraw, considerable friction is expected.

A New-York Artist Drowned.

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., Aug. 25.—Benoni Irwin, aged fifty-six, a New-York artist who has been spending the Summer at South Coventry, was drowned in Lake Wadgumbaug in that town this afternoon. He was taking a photographic view of the lake, standing in the boat, when the boat upset in eight feet of water. Although an expert swimmer, he was drowned before aid could reach him. The body was soon recovered. He resided at Yonkers, N. Y., and had a studio in New-York. He leaves a wife and two daughters.

MORE GOLD FROM ABROAD

OVER $4,000,000 WILL SOON REACH THIS CITY.

Sterling Exchange Declines to $4.85 3-4—The Loan Committee of the Clearing House Not Asked for Accommodations—Rates for Call Loans Slightly Eased—Active Measures to Encourage the Importation of the Yellow Metal and the Export of Farm Crops.

Developments in the financial district yesterday were interesting, and in some respects hopeful. Sterling exchange declined to $4.85¾, and engagements of $1,750,000 in gold resulted. No bank asked the Loan Committee of the Clearing House for accommodation.

The security market responded to these items of news by halting the decline to which it had yielded on other days. Rates for call loans eased slightly. Money seemed to be in ample supply at fair interest.

News of this kind induced a smiling exterior because it averted appearances that had been dreaded. Shipments from Europe of $2,750,000 in gold last week plus yesterday's engagements will soon land here $4,500,000. At present rates of exchange those who have favoring connections here and abroad ought to be able to keep the current in this direction.

Rates seem to be moving downward. They need not decline much more to interest shippers, who cannot figure a profit just yet. In that event the Treasury would undoubtedly be benefited. If currency enough could be released by this means to quiet apprehension, cause for worry would be removed.

Financial impulse is swift. It runs toward its hopes. Prophecies are abundant that the influx of gold will be great enough to overcome adverse tendencies that now seem threatening, and to make the financial situation consistent with professions of confidence that the people will crush the fiat money movement in November.

Gold is the hope of the banks, and active measures are in progress to encourage its importation in large quantities. There is reason to believe that railroad rates have been reduced on grain in order that it may be marketed abroad for gold. Wall Street influence has furnished farmers with the incentive to ship from their store of last year, by forcing carrying rates downward. The railroads may not profit immediately by the operation, but they are kept busy. Those who hold their securities can afford to wait for returns better than they can afford to aggravate the situation by news of poor railroad business.

The effort to increase exports has taken from the farmers 35,000,000 bushels of grain in the last three weeks. Much of it will be sent abroad, and the farmers will be encouraged to sell more. They have an immense reserve left over from last year's unsalable surplus, and are glad of the chance to market it. In anticipation of a tremendous export business, the full carrying capacity of grain steamers at all Atlantic and Gulf ports has been engaged from Sept. 1 to Oct. 15. Prices may decline under these offerings, but the farmer will get the largest possible return, and payment to the exporters will be in gold from Europe.

Cotton is already moving. It will be shipped rapidly from this time forward. Every effort will be made here to facilitate its movement. It will be sold abroad for gold. Crop reports have kept the price good this season. Planters may confidently expect a satisfactory return from the crop, whatever it may be, and a market will also be provided for stock left over from last year.

These plans for bringing gold promise well. If crops are abundant and can be marketed the return is certain. For the present the middle profit may be left out with advantage, for the agents who can carry movements of this kind are men who feel most severely unfavorable general conditions and who will regard the expense that they now propose to themselves in lowering transportation and forcing a market as an excellent investment if it shall restore confidence and put business again on its feet.

While these plans are matured and will probably be carried out they anticipate relief rather than furnish it. The banks have not yet been helped. They are loaning to each other on security such as the Clearing House would exact, and escape thus the necessity of a fancied confession of weakness in public. Their course seems for the moment to be justified, because the report that certificates would be issued excited a flurry among banks and other out-of-town depositors who are said to have lowered deposits here $5,000,000 since Friday.

Banking houses and bank officers devoted part of yesterday to letters and telegrams to such depositors, assuring them that conditions were not as ominous as the prospect of certificates would indicate. The necessity for such assurances strengthened opinion which has opposed certificates from the first, and it tended naturally to restrain the disposition of banks to seek help in this form.

It is evident that certificates will not be issued if it can be avoided. The proposition is not disputed that the opponents of an issue have been strong in argument, if not in numbers. Bankers are not indulging in prediction. The influences that deter the issue of certificates bear some likeness to those which keep hands off Treasury gold, when notice is given that the names of those who withdraw it will be published. How long this restraint upon self-interest will be effective is a question on which one man's guess is as good as another's.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The Treasury gold reserve declined to-day to $101,872,465. During the last three weeks the loss of gold at San Francisco by the redemption of legal tenders has aggregated $8,500,000, but it is believed the movement there has nearly spent its force.

CROMWELL NAMED AS GARROTER.

Verdict of the Coroner's Jury in the Henke Strangling.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Aug. 25.—The Coroner's jury in the case of John T. Henke, who was found strangled to death in his store here on Sunday morning last, completed its labors at noon to-day.

The verdict rendered was "that John Henke came to his death by strangulation at the hands of Thomas Cromwell and another person unknown."

Although several arrests in this vicinity have been made in the past twenty-four hours, the two persons suspected have thus far eluded arrest.

Farm Wagon Falls on a Hack.

FLUSHING, L. I., Aug. 25.—A farm wagon, owned by Van Dyke & White, Lakeville, L. I., loaded with farm produce, and driven by a farm hand, while crossing the tracks of the Long Island Railroad at Broadway this evening, met with a curious mishap. "Mat" Hayes was driving a hack in the opposite direction. Wagon and hack were on the track together, and just as they were abreast an axle of the farm wagon broke, and the loaded wagon toppled over on Hayes's hack. Hayes was cut by the glass, and the hack was broken beyond repair. Hayes would have been badly injured had he not jumped. The produce was scattered over the crossing, and trains were delayed until it could be removed.

SILVER SENATORS MAY OBJECT.

Gossips Already Talking of a Possible Refusal to Confirm Francis.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—It was hardly to be expected that the gossips would permit the appointment of ex-Gov. Francis as Secretary of the Interior to pass without dwelling upon the alleged danger of the Senate refusing to confirm him. Already one hears the statement that the silver Senators may combine to defeat him. Free-coinage men here say that Mr. Francis was appointed to succeed a Democrat whose resignation resulted from his decision to support the regular Democratic nominee. This, they declare, involves a repudiation of the regular nominees by the candidate for confirmation. But another thing which the silver men say is more likely, even than this, to excite the resentment of the silverites of the Senate is that the selection of ex-Gov. Francis is regarded as the determining point in the question of an anti-Bryan Democratic organization in Missouri.

There is a very strong gold sentiment among Democrats in St. Louis and Kansas City. The selection of Mr. Francis to succeed Mr. Smith places him unmistakably in opposition to Bryan and Sewall, insures an effective anti-Bryan Democratic organization in Missouri, and irritates the silver men beyond measure. Mr. Francis will have served more than three months when Congress reassembles. It would be a small proceeding and hamper the public business if the Senate should refuse to confirm him almost on the eve of the expiration of his term of office. The chances are that the dignity of the body will not be further lowered by such an act.

AN ANNUAL ROBBERY ATTEMPTED.

Sleepy Watchman Shoots Through a Window to Scare Thieves.

LARCHMONT MANOR, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Burglars attempted to force an entrance into the ticket office of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railway station here last evening, but were frightened away by Albert Banta, the night ticket agent and watchman.

Banta, while asleep in his chair at 2:25 o'clock this morning, was awakened by a noise at one of the windows. The shade was down so he could not see what was going on, but he heard some one trying to move the catch that held the window down. Banta was frightened and reached for his revolver.

He waited until he heard a jimmy inserted under the window, and then fired through the window, shade and all. There was a skurrying of feet, as though two or three men were running away. Banta looked out of the window a few seconds later and saw men in a wagon that was being driven across the bridge over the tracks.

The Larchmont station is robbed regularly about once a year. Hitherto the robbers have had easy work. Once they carried the safe out into the woods and cracked it open. On another occasion the office safe was blown open in the office. It is thought the burglars came last night with a wagon in order to take the safe away with them.

WATSON IN A DILEMMA.

He May Not Be Able to Make His Proposed Campaign Tour.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—"Tom" Watson of Georgia, the unanimously nominated candidate of the People's Party at St. Louis for the Vice Presidency, is encountering some difficulty in arranging with the National Committee of his party his campaign assignments. Mr. Watson desires to be heard. His first assignment was to Dallas, Tex., where the "middle of the road" men who oppose turning aside from the straight Populist path toward either of the old political parties, have their stronghold. Mr. Watson's expressed views are in sympathy with the "middle of the road" idea.

Senator Marion Butler of North Carolina, Chairman of the Populist National Committee, stated to-day that he had expected to announce the itinerary for Mr. Watson's series of campaign speeches, but after naming Dallas, Texas, as the first date, he had received a number of telegrams from National Committeeman Reed and other prominent politicians of Georgia urging him not to take Watson out of the State campaign. This had necessitated an entire change of programme.

Mr. Watson will probably go for a brief trip through Kansas and Nebraska, and then may return to his own State. An extended tour of the Northwest, which had been contemplated, has been abandoned for the present.

TALKING BEHIND MORRISON'S BACK.

Rumor Concerning His Resignation Is Not Taken Seriously.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—If William R. Morrison of Illinois has any intention of resigning as President of the Inter-State Commerce Commission in order to enter the campaign on behalf of Bryan and Sewall, as stated in published dispatches, his associates on the commission and his private secretary, the latter of whom has been associated with him nearly twenty years, or at least ever since Mr. Morrison was at the head of the Ways and Means Committee in Congress, have received not the slightest information from Mr. Morrison on the subject.

Mr. Morrison, moreover, is known as a man who is not reticent as to his views. The story of his probable retirement is therefore pronounced as absolutely improbable. Mr. Morrison himself is not accessible. He left here Saturday to escort his wife, who is an invalid, to some island on the Massachusetts coast, there to spend the rest of the Summer. The "roorbach" as to his resignation was started after he got out of reach.

A Busy Day for the President.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Aug. 25.—The President and Secretary Thurber have devoted about all day to official correspondence prior to the President's trip to New-York, where he is to receive Li Hung Chang. Mr. Cleveland has not, up to to-night, decided positively upon the time he will leave for New-York, or his plans while there. He will probably leave on Thursday, making the trip by steamer, presumably the Dolphin.

Gored to Death in Sight of Women.

DURANGO, Mexico, Aug. 25.—Carlos Lopez, a well-known and daring matador, was giving a bull fight performance here Sunday, when one of the vicious bulls gored him to death in the arena. A big crowd of men and women witnessed the sickening spectacle.

Gerald, Bank Embezzler, Sentenced.

FITCHBURG, Mass., Aug. 25.—Judge Lilley to-day sentenced Hiram P. Gerald, ex-Treasurer of the Brookfield Savings Bank, to not less than seven or more than ten years in State prison, one day solitary, for the embezzlement of $15,000 from the bank.

McKinley's Democratic Uncle Dies.

MUNCIE, Ind., Aug. 25.—The Rev. John McKinley, an uncle of the Republican candidate for President, died yesterday from old age. He was born April 20, 1818, in Erie, Penn. In politics Mr. McKinley was a Democrat.

HOLD TO THE OLD FAITHS

Massachusetts Gold Democrats Reaffirm Ancient Principles.

CHICAGO MANAGERS THE BOLTERS

Eight Hundred Persons, Many Notable in the History of the Party in the State, Gather in Boston.

CHOOSE DELEGATES TO INDIANAPOLIS

George Fred Williams's Name Hissed When Mentioned by Col. John R. Fellows—The Platform.

BOSTON, Aug. 25.—The State Convention of honest-money Democrats held here to-day, for a highly respectable and somewhat solemn gathering indulged liberally in the exuberance and enthusiasm which characterize popular political assemblages composed of men who have something to hope for beyond the mere assertion of a principle.

The old war horses of the party realized the responsibility they were assuming in breaking away from associations of a lifetime. The younger men were fully conscious of the fact that their immediate political future would be clouded and hampered because of their secession from the party organization. But they were all cheerful, at times buoyant, and in a measure hopeful.

They knew that they could accomplish nothing of a practical nature, because Mr. McKinley can carry the State without their aid. Consequently they could not expect thanks from the Republican Party. But they realized that they were obeying the dictates of their convictions and contributing their share toward the success of the patriotic movement now well under way to maintain the credit of the Nation and to preserve its honor.

The patriarchs of the occasion were Judge Charles Levi Woodbury, an octogenarian; ex-Mayor Frederick Octavius Prince of Boston, and James S. Grinnell of Greenfield. This trio of veteran campaigners retained their Democratic affiliations during the war; to-day they severed organization connections. They did it with a solemnity of mien and manner that was impressive. But they did it resolutely, and the enthusiastic young men duly appreciated the full meaning of the exhibition and loudly applauded it.

Every man who attended to-day's convention was a volunteer. He came of his own accord. Those who were fainthearted at the beginning took courage as the proceedings developed. The speeches of Russell Reed, Col. Fellows, ex-Mayor Prince, Assistant Secretary Hamlin, and others infused courage and confidence in quarters where was a feeling of hesitancy.

The sound-money leaguers are simply jubilant to-night. They realize that they have made a master stroke, and that their action and the unqualified success of their meeting will be an incentive to other Democrats who feel as they do, but who hesitate to bolt. They know also that the influence of their position will be felt all over the Union. They are in the fight to stay, and they heartily enjoy their position.

The convention was called to order in Upper Horticultural Hall by ex-Mayor Prince.

John C. Lane read the call for the convention, after which all rose and joined in singing "America." As the singing ceased Charles S. Hamlin came upon the platform and received a great ovation, as did Col. John R. Fellows of New-York, who came upon the platform a few minutes later. James Russell Reed was unanimously elected temporary Chairman. When introduced he was received cordially, and made an address which was frequently and heartily applauded. In part he said:

It is with sorrow that we feel compelled to be in opposition to them, (makers of the Chicago platform,) but in opposition we must be. It may be that our Government is a government by a compromise; it may be that our political triumphs and changes are often only accomplished by compromise; it may be that we are willing to submit to compromise on all unessential things, but in our fundamental principles of belief there can be no compromise, because compromise is surrender. The Democracy of Massachusetts has never yet surrendered, and it never will.

Charles V. Dasey of Boston was made temporary Secretary, and the usual committees were appointed, including one to select the city delegates and thirty alternates to attend the National Convention at Indianapolis next week. While these committees were out, C. S. Hamlin addressed the convention. He was warmly received.

Mr. Hamlin showed that the Chicago Convention had been repudiated as un-Democratic by more than two hundred leading Democratic newspapers and thousands of the leading party men throughout the country. He closed amid great applause.

Ex-Mayor Prince was elected permanent Chairman. He made a speech full of crisp, epigrammatic phrases, and was frequently applauded. Dr. William Everett was introduced, and the convention rose en masse and cheered him. He advocated in warm terms the nomination for President of J. Sterling Morton, and was cheered.

Charles Warner presented the platform, as follows:

"The Democratic Party during its whole history has been pledged to promote the security of personal liberty and private contracts, the rights of the individual against favored classes, the supremacy of the law, and economy of administration of government in the people's interests.

"The Democratic Party has always stood for a sound and staple currency for the use and benefit of the people, and not of a section or a class. It has ever insisted that the financial honor of the Nation, as well as the integrity of the institutions established by the Constitution, should be preserved inviolate.

"The delegates to the convention at Chicago were elected to proclaim a platform and to nominate candidates representing these cardinal principles of the Democratic Party.

"In violation of the trust committed to them, a majority of the delegates there assembled, against the protest of one-third of the convention, repudiated the Democratic Administration of our Democratic President, Grover Cleveland, abandoned the long-tried and essential principles of our old Democracy and formulated a platform em-

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BROKEN BANKER KILLS HIMSELF.

Sees the Sheriff, and Before Suicide Shoots His Wife.

LOWELL, Mich., Aug. 25.—Church & Sons, bankers in this village, closed their doors yesterday and posted a notice announcing that, owing to inability to realize on assets, they were temporarily unable to meet their obligations. The deposits are estimated at from $8,000 to $12,000, including about $2,200 belonging to the village Treasury.

Charles A. Church, a member of the firm, shot and fatally injured his wife, Jennie, to-day, and then fired a bullet into his head with fatal results. Deputy Sheriff Cowans of Grand Rapids was approaching Church's house at the time to serve a writ on him, which had been sworn out by the National City Bank of Grand Rapids.

Church saw him coming. He locked the doors of the house, and then seized a revolver and shot his wife and then himself.

CHOCTAWS ON THE EDGE OF WAR.

Gov. McCurtain's Home Guarded Against a Buzzard Attack.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Aug. 25.—Trouble, which has been brewing for three weeks in the Chostaw Nation, as a result of the election of Green McCurtain as Governor bids fair to end in warfare.

McCurtain's residence, sixty-five miles southwest of Fort Smith, is now guarded by about forty men against threatened attack by about the same number of men, members of the Buzzard party, composed largely of old-time full bloods and negroes. This party comprises many followers of McCurtain's opponents in the recent election.

An unconfirmed report reached here by passengers on a northbound San Francisco train arriving last night that McCurtain had been killed.

BILL DOOLIN'S LAST PISTOL FIGHT.

Deputies Waylaid the Outlaw as He Left His Wife and Baby.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, Aug. 25.—"Bill" Doolin, the last of the noted outlaws of the South, was killed in a battle with Deputy Marshals, under command of Heck Thomas, near Ingalls, fifty miles northeast of here, last night. One Marshal was also badly wounded.

The posse is on the way to this city with Doolin's body in a covered wagon, where it will be officially identified and then turned over to Doolin's wife for burial.

The battle took place close to Doolin's old home, the Marshals waylaying him as he was leaving from a visit to his wife and baby.

BROKER STANTON VINDICATED.

The Suit Against Him Withdrawn and Attributed to a Misunderstanding.

James S. Stanton, the Wall Street broker who was arrested by a Deputy Sheriff a few days ago on a suit brought by A. S. Partridge, has been formally discharged.

The complaint against him was that he had converted to his own use bonds of Western railroads that had been intrusted to him as a broker, amounting to $3,320, and the suit was brought to recover the amount of the bonds.

Mr. Partridge says that the suit was begun through a misunderstanding, owing to a letter of advice touching the investment of the securities having gone astray. The letter has since been delivered. Mr. Partridge expresses his regrets that any hasty action was taken, and wishes it to be understood that in all his dealings with Mr. Stanton through many years he has found the latter to be perfectly fair and honorable.

Died on a Wheel of Heart Disease.

HARTFORD, Aug. 25.—Henry L. Searle, cashier and until recently Freight Agent of the Consolidated Road, died of heart disease last evening while bicycling. He was fifty-four years of age.

THE WEATHER.

Indications for to-day are for fair weather and easterly to southerly winds.

The barometer has fallen in the central valleys and lake region and risen along the Atlantic coast and in the Northwest. The depression which was north of Minnesota yesterday morning has moved southeastward, and is now central over Lake Superior, attended by brisk and high southwesterly winds in the upper lake regions.

It is much cooler in the Northwest and slightly warmer in the lake region and in the Ohio Valley.

Local showers continue on the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts, and were reported last night from the northern portions of the upper lake regions and Western Texas. The weather was generally clear last night in the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys and the Middle Atlantic and New-England States. It was generally cloudy in the upper lake region, the Lower Missouri Valley, Western Texas, and along the South Atlantic coast.

The indications are that warmer and fair weather will prevail on the Atlantic coast north of Georgia. Increasing cloudiness, with showers, are indicated for the lake region, and generally fair weather will continue in the Ohio Valley and in the interior of the Southern States. Local showers are likely to continue along the South Atlantic and East Gulf coasts.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	TIMES. 1896.	TIMES. 1895.
3 A. M.	67	67	68
6 A. M.	68	65	69
9 A. M.	71	68	70
12 M.	78	74	72
3 P. M.	81	76	76
6 P. M.	81	76	76
9 P. M.	76	73	74
12 P. M.	72	68	70

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	72.25
Weather Bureau	70.00
Corresponding date 1895	74.00
Corresponding date for last twenty years	71.00

Complete "Weather Forecast" Page 6, Column 6.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—A gas explosion occurred at the Maud Coal Mine, Princeton, Ind., yesterday morning as the men were changing tricks. All had reached the top but two. Frank Curbie of Belleville, Ill., was badly burned and otherwise injured. Charles Gasimer has not been found, and it is almost certain that he is dead.

—Samuel Crumbish and James McManus, while washing the walls of the new Warwick Mills at Centreville Monday, were thrown to the ground by the staging giving way. Crumbish, who belongs in Paterson, N. J., received a broken rib and probably fatal internal injuries. McManus fell on his companion and was also internally injured, although less severely.

—Gov. Morrill of Kansas appointed A. P. Riddle State Superintendent of Insurance yesterday, vice George L. Anthony, deceased. Riddle is at the head of fraternal insurance societies in Kansas.

—Abraham Broome, a milkman, of Wall Street, Irvington, was struck by a trolley car of the Central Avenue line at the corner of Warren and Washington Streets, Newark, yesterday, and his skull was fractured.

—The tinplate strike at Elwood, Ind., was ended at midnight Monday night by the company signing the scale, and the town is wild with rejoicing. The strikers spent the night in celebration of the event.

WAITING UPON DEALS

Delegates to the Republican Convention at Sea.

EVEN PLATT DARE NOT ACT

Afraid to Select a Candidate for the Governorship.

TWO FRUITLESS BALLOTS TAKEN

Fourteen Aspirants Receive Votes—Turbulent Scenes in the Convention.

A STRONG SOUND-MONEY PLATFORM

Warner Miller Outside the Breastworks and Only Heard by Courtesy of Platt.

SARATOGA, Aug. 25.—Two ballots were taken for a Gubernatorial candidate in the Republican State Convention to-night, which revealed the most thoroughly mixed-up situation which has been seen of late years. They indicated nothing with certainty, except that there are some dark horses who may develop sufficient running qualities to reach the wire ahead of all those that have been so long in training.

It would be difficult to imagine a more utterly demoralized lot of men than the 758 delegates, when they learned that they were not to "stampede" at once to Mr. Platt. They found that out this morning. Fourteen men to-night received votes on the last ballot, while ten candidates were formally placed in nomination.

Mr. Platt, having allowed the delegates to talk about himself until the very beginning of the convention, dared neither to step up promptly and take the nomination himself, nor to put his hand into the fight and order the killing off of either Fish or Aldridge, or both. So he kept to his room, and allowed one of the prettiest fights of the season to wax hot.

Aldridge, Fish, Wadsworth, Black, Baxter, Saxton, Roberts, Brackett, and all the others threw up their hats when they found how matters stood. Fish and Aldridge got out political butcher knives and axes, and began business.

As was expected, Aldridge has shown the greatest strength, but neither his nor Fish's entire support has been called out yet. The votes did show one thing, namely, that the combined strength of the anti-Platt forces represented in the votes for Roberts and Saxton is 147 votes. As some of Saxton's supporters are not opposed to Mr. Platt when Mr. Saxton is not involved, the strictly anti-Platt vote will be less than this.

On the first ballot J. Sloat Fassett was brought into the race, although he had not been placed formally in nomination. He received 21 votes, and on the second ballot this number was increased to 29. Accordingly he was at once scheduled a "dark horse."

Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., the Chairman of the State Executive Committee, received 5 votes on the second ballot. He also was put down as a dark horse, with strong possibilities. He was in the race for delegates some weeks ago, but withdrew, and has not figured in recent operations.

The leading candidates received substantially the same support on the second as on the first ballot, and the changes signified nothing. The vote stood thus: George W. Aldridge, 227; Hamilton Fish, 125; James A. Roberts, 91; Charles T. Saxton, 61; Archie E. Baxter, 55; James W. Wadsworth, 51; Frank S. Black, 31; Edgar T. Brackett, 33; John Palmer, 31; J. Sloat Fassett, 29; Timothy E. Ellsworth, 10; Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., 5; Clarence Lexow, 3; Frank Hiscock, 1.

Mr. Platt did not show his hand in the slightest by delivering the vote of Tioga, but scattered the five delegates among five candidates, taking good care that all were cast for Platt candidates.

The Kings County men went so strongly for Aldridge that there is a suspicion of an understanding between them and the Rochester man's friends. It is said the Aldridge strength will go to Woodruff for Lieutenant Governor in return for the courtesy—an "arrangement" engineered by Jacob Worth. This is about all that has been said to-day about the second place on the ticket. Other matters have occupied the attention of the delegates.

Warner Miller has been disposed of, temporarily at least. His delegates from Herkimer County were shut out of the convention, and Mr. Miller, after an ineffectual plea for his own head, walked out of the hall alone, the lonesomest man in town apparently.

The stampede to Platt has been heard of very little, though in view of the situation as shown by the roll call an occasional argument is heard to the effect that Platt may take it if the other candidates get into too much of a snarl.

Word was industriously circulated in some quarters this forenoon that Chairman Hanna of the Republican National Committee had sent word that he was afraid of the nomination of Aldridge, and had expressed a desire that Mr. Platt take the nomination himself. The net effect of this is doubtful. The Aldridge men tried to make capital of it by protesting against the interference in State politics of a National Chairman who hails from Ohio.

The afternoon session was turbulent and disorderly for the most part. The bands

presented as the permanent Chairman. His speech was delivered under some difficulties. When he started to read from manuscript the crowd began to leave the galleries. Finally it quieted down and Gen. Woodford made a speech that woke genuine enthusiasm by his utterances on the money question. Gen. Woodford presided admirably. He was suavity itself as he bade the guests in the galleries keep still, inasmuch as the business of the delegates required silence.

Lemuel Ely Quigg read the platform. So much attention has been given to the candidates that very little has been heard of the great issues of the State and Nation, and the reading of the resolutions indorsing sound money was a pleasant diversion. When Mr. Quigg read the sound-money plank the crowd of machine politicians actually ceased asking "Will Platt take the nomination?" It was almost the first relief of the sort that has come this week. It warmly indorsed the Raines liquor-tax law and the Greater New-York law. Its reading was followed by a speedy adoption.

The cheering that interrupted many of the nominating speeches to-night was prolonged enough at times to amount almost to "demonstrations," but it always was confined mainly to the galleries. It never was general. It always was local to the gallery claquers of whatever candidate was under consideration.

The first cheer that sounded loud and noisy was when Mr. Black was named, but it came from the Black section of the gallery. But few delegates were up. The "canalers" in the gallery were so plentiful that the question was raised whether the canals were open for navigation to-day. They let loose in fine form when Mr. Aldridge was named. There was plenty of noise, but it was all in the Aldridge section of the gallery and in the Kings County and a few other delegations on the floor. Abraham Gruber was lifted up on the shoulder of Robert Miller, and he did some yelling for the canal man.

The first Aldridge demonstration lasted about eight minutes. There was a very small procession of eight men and four bearers marching about, but it was a very dismal affair. After Mr. Sutherland had finished his nominating speech for Mr. Aldridge the demonstration was resumed for six minutes.

At no time during the evening was the area of enthusiasm general. It came nearest to being so after Mr. Saxton had been placed in nomination and there was another little banner dance and the Saxton people and the Aldridge people had a joint demonstration which led some people to suspect that there might be an understanding between the anti-Platt candidates and the Aldridge people later if the fight should get hot. Such an understanding, however, is by no means likely. Mr. Fish's name received only a modest welcome. When Tioga was reached on the roll call for nominations there was considerable applause. Mrs. Lauterbach and another lady on the platform got up and waved their handkerchiefs for nearly a full minute.

After the adjournment of the convention to-night there were conferences of the leading Platt men on all sides. The suggestion of Benjamin B. Odell as the candidate for Governor started when the few votes went to him was taken up, and the latest talk was favorable to him.

The friends of Frank S. Black, among others Louis F. Payn, were active, and, because he had been in the fight longer and had his scouts out, he loomed up more formidably than at any other time.

Fred S. Gibbs of New-York said at midnight: "Mr. Platt must name the man he wants before the convention meets to-morrow or take the nomination himself."

It was announced at about the same time that the men who yesterday had agreed at the Worden House conference that Mr. Platt ought to take the nomination would meet there again in the morning.

There was an undercurrent at midnight for J. Sloat Fassett, and some of Mr. Platt's closest friends were saying privately that they regarded him as the solution of the situation. There has been a new boom about every ten minutes to-night.

PLATT KILLS HIS BOOM.

Fears of the Party Knife Influenced His Decision.

SARATOGA, Aug. 25.—The Platt boom went to sleep last night a giant. It did not awake this morning, and there was confusion in the house of the machine which had nourished it.

Various causes were assigned, among others the midnight visit of the coterie of Platt men, who had used a frightful argument to Mr. Platt.

"They will crucify you from one end of the State to the other," said Abraham Gruber to the leader, and Mr. Platt signified that he had no desire to end his political days in that way.

This midnight party has been the subject of much discussion to-day. It included John Raines, Louis F. Payn, William Barnes, Jr., Congressman George N. Southwick, Abraham Gruber, Silas B. Dutcher, and others. They presented what has been called the most unique spectacle in the recent politics of this State. These were men who have for years been bowing before the throne of the easy, but unofficial, "boss," and hailing him as a leader and statesman without a peer in the State. They acknowledged that he could control the delegates to this convention more thoroughly than they have been controlled for years, and yet they coldly and with an emphasis that was laughable informed Mr. Platt that the people would crucify him if opportunity were offered.

The Oswego County delegation called and told Mr. Platt he ought not to take the nomination. Senator Nevada N. Stranahan and "Fog Horn" Patrick Cullinan headed this delegation.

Mr. Platt is said to have told "Abe" Gruber that he had done him a great service by giving him the warning. The first word which the sleepy crowd heard this morning was that Mr. Platt was "out of it." He had spoken in a way that was considered authoritative and final. The Tioga delegation, of which Mr. Platt is one, met early in Mr. Platt's cottage, and to them Mr. Platt said what he had said to so many before, that he was not a candidate.

Thus word spread and greater weight was given to it than to anything the Tioga man had said during the two days his boom has been on the rampage.

The quietus put on the Platt boom did not prevent the talk of a stampede to him. As for the candidates who have been openly in the field, the situation with them went "into the air."

Aldridge men breathed fresh air. Fish's men started out to galvanize the Putnam County boom. Frank S. Black, James W. Wadsworth, Col. Archie Baxter, and later J. Sloat Fassett came out from the eclipse into which they passed two days ago.

Edward Lauterbach tried to counteract the effect of the Oswego men's visit to Mr. Platt. He had a long talk with Mr. Cullinan and told him he had done a great injury to the party and to Mr. Platt by what he had done.

One or two incidents helped strengthen the belief that Mr. Platt would again come into the field. A telegram was received by Mr. Platt from ex-Secretary Benjamin F. Tracy, telling him he ought to take the nomination. It was dated at Bar Harbor and read thus:

You should accept the nomination. It will unite and consolidate the party, and you will be elected by 100,000 majority.

WARNER MILLER IS OUT.

Mr. Platt Gives the Herkimer Man a Hearing and That Is All.

SARATOGA, Aug. 25.—The convention gave Warner Miller a respectful hearing only on a personal appeal from Mr. Platt, and after that Mr. Miller walked out of the convention while the motion to adopt the report of the Credentials Committee, which excluded him as a delegate, was being carried. Just before that there had been one of the most interesting incidents of the day.

Mr. Miller and Mr. Platt, one controlling a big majority of the delegates and the other a statesman turned down, stood in their places, not twenty feet apart, each striving to be recognized, while the crowd yelled, shrieked, and hooted. Mr. Miller wanted to speak against the adoption of the committee report, and a point of order had been made that, as his name was not on the roll, he could not speak. Chairman Black held that the point was well taken, and the announcement was greeted with cheers, hisses, and other demonstrations that made confusion. Mr. Miller was clamoring for recognition, when Mr. Platt arose and attempted to speak.

The crowd broke into wilder confusion. Bursts of cheers and yells broke in rapid succession. Mr. Platt beckoned to the crowd to keep still, and when order had been restored he magnanimously asked unanimous consent for a hearing for Mr. Miller, and Mr. Miller was thus given a show. He recited his side of the history of the Herkimer primaries, declared he cared nothing personally whether he were shut out or not, and professed his allegiance to the Republican Party, and then when the machine passed over him, arose and left the hall. His friends in the hall were few. Often he was interrupted.

"Good-bye!" shouted some one in derision during Miller's speech. When he went out there were shouts. Some jeered at him, but chiefly from the galleries. The delegates proceeded to business without a ripple of excitement.

The trouble over Warner Miller's delegates began immediately after Temporary Chairman Black had finished his speech. Warner Miller rose in the Essex County delegation and said: "Mr. Chairman."

The Chairman—What county is the gentleman from?"

Mr. Miller—I am from Herkimer County, Sir.

The Chairman—The gentleman from Herkimer is recognized. [Applause and hisses.]

Otto Irving Wise, Wise of New-York—Mr. Chairman, I rise to a point of order.

The Chairman—What is the point of order?

Mr. Wise—My point of order is, Sir, that the gentleman is not enrolled in the convention, and he has no right to be heard at this time. [Applause and hisses.]

The Chairman—The Chair rules that the point of order is well taken. [Applause, hisses, Cries of "Miller," "Miller," "Miller," and great confusion.]

The Chairman—The Chair is informed that the gentleman's name is not upon the roll of delegates from Herkimer County. That being true, the point of order is well taken. [Hisses.] That is the ruling of the Chair.

Mr. Miller—Mr. Chairman, I am here to represent— [Applause.]

The Chairman—There is no way in which the Chair can recognize the gentleman, unless he is a delegate to this convention. [Renewed confusion.]

Thomas C. Platt—Mr. Chairman. [Great applause.]

The Chairman—The gentleman from Tioga has the floor.

Mr. Platt—I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Herkimer be heard. [Applause.]

The Chairman—The gentleman from Tioga asks unanimous consent that Mr. Miller be heard. If there be no objection the request will be granted. The Chair hearing none, the request is granted. [Applause.]

Mr. Miller—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention: I have never yet known a Republican Convention in the State of New-York to refuse a hearing to any one who came to it with credentials from the people, whether on the roll or not. [Applause and cheers.] I did not believe this convention would refuse me a hearing, but it seems, Sir, that it took the power of one man, and I return my thanks to him for the courtesy of addressing this convention. [Applause.] I came not here to plead for myself nor for the mere personal honor of representing Herkimer County here as a delegate. [A voice: "Good-bye."]

"But I stand here to-day to demand of this convention that it shall mete exact justice in all the contests that have been made. The first principle of the Republican party was free speech, and it has always been in favor of free elections, honest counts, and honest returns. [Applause.] The primaries, sir, are the only places where the masses of our party can be heard. When the conventions have met and have named the candidates, then every loyal man must support his party if he would exercise any of the rights of a free American citizen." [Applause.]

I know, Sir, that in the heat of a great contest there are liable to be unseemly things done at the primaries at the caucuses, and at the conventions, but when we come here to this great body of men representing our party representing more than 600,000 voters, we have a right to expect from the State Committee and from the Committee upon Credentials, and from the convention itself, a careful hearing of the case and the doing of justice." [A voice: "Make that speech at a primary," and renewed confusion.]

Mr. Chairman, no offer was made to me since I came here, and it was known that the State Committee had not put my name and those of my colleagues on the roll, that I would be substituted in other counties, but I refused." [A voice: "That's right," and applause.]

During all my political life, going back for thirty years, I have never sought to come into a State Convention or any other convention by stealth or by a back door. [Applause.] During all those years I have had behind me the loyal support of my own people in Herkimer County. [Applause.] and I do not come here, Sir, begging anything for myself. I come simply to defend my rights. And, Sir, if I did not know that I had had a fair and an honest majority of the delegates of the Republican Convention in Herkimer County I would not be in this room to-day. I would not be in this hall. [Applause.]

"The convention in Herkimer County was regularly called by the County Committee. The primaries were regularly called by the Town Committee, and when finally we came down to the vote I had thirty-four delegates out of sixty-four to send me here as their representative. [Applause.] And I bring with me, Sir, the affidavits of thirty-four true and honest men, stating that they were elected at the primaries, and that their election was not contested, and that they were at the convention, and that they answered to the roll call in the election of delegates to this State Convention."

Mr. Miller then proceeded to recite his version of the election of himself and other delegates. Continuing, he said: "I have not come here to wash any dirty linen, nor am I in this presence going to say anything about the means that were used in the attempt to defeat me in my own county. Let that pass. I said to my followers, if we are beaten in the primaries by a single vote, we will make no contest, we will bide our time and trust to the justice of the people. [Applause.] And so I submit that it admits of proof, that it does not admit of disproof, that thirty-four of the original sixty-four men came to that convention, took part in it, and voted for myself and my colleagues. [Applause.]

"Sir, it is impossible, either by fiat, Divine or human, to make thirty more than thirty-four. I complain not of the hearing given me by the Committee on Credentials. They listened patiently. But we know the result, and we know how it comes about, Mr. Chairman. Finally, I have been fighting the battles of the Republican Party since 1860, when I cast my first vote, and I have received from the party a thousandfold more honors than I deserved. I ask nothing for myself. I plead only for our party, and I ask of this convention only that it shall see to it, like honest men, that we have fair primaries, and that having them, they shall be recognized in a convention like this. [Applause.]

"Mr. Chairman, it matters not to me whether I am seated in this convention or not. My record as a Republican, as to regularity, as to support of party, cannot be questioned by any man in this presence. You may by your votes deny me the right of representing my people here. You may put me out of this convention, but, Sir, you cannot put me out of the Republican Party. [Applause and cheers.] Let the result here be what it may, to me individually it matters not, but I shall return to my people in Herkimer County, who have always been loyal and who have commissioned me here now, and like a loyal Republican, I will meet you here again. [Applause.] I will come here, or wherever the call is, and from this time on I shall be found doing my duty for the election of McKinley and Hobart. [Applause and cheers.]

"And now, Sir, in closing, I want to thank you and the whole of this body of men, a majority of whom I know personally, for the extreme courtesy you have done me in permitting me to thus state my case here." [Prolonged applause and cheering.]

Mr. Hasbrouck of Ulster moved to except from the report of the Committee on Credentials the Oneida contest and that of Herkimer. He asked for the yeas and nays, but a sufficient number to call for a division could not be mustered, and the motion was lost.

The report of the Committee on Credentials was then adopted without division. Warner Miller walked out of the convention as the result was announced.

THE CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE.

Warner Miller Makes an Unsuccessful Appeal for Recognition.

SARATOGA, Aug. 25.—The Committee on Credentials met on the platform of Convention Hall during recess. Chairman Van Alen presided. All contests from Albany County were withdrawn. Onondaga and Herkimer Counties were passed and the Third Oneida District was taken up. C. K. Davis presented the case for the contestants, who were headed by Judge I. J. Evans. Mr. Davis presented affidavits from thirty-eight delegates out of sixty who voted for the Evans contestants. Judge Evans also spoke. J. Capron spoke for the delegates whose names were on the temporary roll. He said that the minority of the delegates objected to William P. Dodge, the regular Chairman of the District Convention, and R. S. Johnson, Judge Evans, and a mob of Democrats and hoodlums made a rush across the platform, armed with bush hooks, sling shots, and other weapons, and swept the Chairman and Secretaries from the platform.

He presented a list of thirty-six out of the sixty delegates, who he claimed met afterward and named the regular delegation, headed by F. G. Weaver. The papers were filed and the next case taken up.

Onondaga was called. Walter H. Magee of the McKinley League of Syracuse spoke for the contestants. He claimed that under the Constitution and by-laws adopted by the regular organization of Onondaga, 1,000 Republicans are prevented from taking part in the primaries. Frank Hiscock replied for the regulars. He defended the action of the county organization, and said that the rules adopted to define the qualifications of Republicanism were necessary, as it had been the former practice to take residents of Syracuse in hacks to suburban towns in the county and vote them in primaries. He said that the regular Republicans had eliminated Chinese, Italians, and negroes brought there on public works, but no resident Republican had been disfranchised.

The Herkimer case was then called. Warner Miller opened for the contestant. He gave at length a history of the election of the delegates to the County Convention, and said that thirty-one delegates were instructed for him, thirty for Mr. Sheard, and three from the town of German Flats in doubt, awaiting the result of arrangements for the selection of Mr. Hiscock for Congressman. When the County Convention met Mr. Miller said, the three delegates from German Flats were with him. He then told how Mr. Brown was elected Chairman and Mr. Budlong attempted to run a convention in opposition, and after a lot of noise and tired, Thirty-four delegates out of the sixty-four remained, and the delegation represented by Mr. Miller was named. Mr. Miller stated that they had the affidavits of the Chairman and the thirty-four delegates who took part in the selection of his delegation.

N. E. Ransom, one of the delegates favorable to Mr. Sheard, replied to Mr. Miller. He gave the version of the regulars, and declared that Mr. Budlong was elected Chairman of the County Convention, and the proceedings were all regular.

Titus E. Sheard followed. He said that there were no questions as to the election of the delegates to the County Convention, but certain measures were set on foot to change the will of the people. He said that thirteen out of the twenty-two members of the County Committee deposed Frank Willoughby, the Chairman of the Committee, and made Frank Senior Chairman. Mr. Senior called what Mr. Sheard alluded to as the regular convention, to order. Mr. Budlong was made Chairman, and the delegates favorable to Mr. Sheard were elected. Mr. Sheard claimed that a majority of the sixty-four delegates acted with him.

Contests were heard in the First, Fourteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, and Thirtieth New-York City districts, where the antis succeeded in filling their credentials first.

The committee then went into executive session and decided contests in favor of the delegates which were seated under the preliminary roll.

The regular organization delegates in Herkimer and the Third Oneida District were allowed to retain their seats on the ground that they were elected by conventions which were regularly called and conducted. Titus Sheard was jubilant at his success.

THE FIRST SESSION.

Congressman Black's Speech—Committees Appointed and a Recess Taken.

SARATOGA, Aug. 25.—Benjamin B. Odell, Chairman of the State Executive Committee, called the convention to order in the absence of Chairman Hackett of the State Committee at 12:30 P. M. He presented the name of Frank S. Black as the selection of the State Committee for temporary Chairman.

Bishop Newman invoked the Divine blessing, asking that concord and unity dwell in the convention and that such citizens be selected as represent honor, patriotism, and religion, and that all citizens shall realize the responsibility of citizenship and elevate to authority men who shall rule in righteousness and in all times and under all circumstances be true to the institutions erected by our fathers.

At the conclusion of Bishop Newman's prayer, the crowd in the gallery broke loose and shouted, "We want, we want Platt."

Representative Frank S. Black was elected unanimously as temporary Chairman. J. Sloat Fassett of Chemung and George N. Southwick of Albany were appointed to escort the temporary Chairman to the platform. Mr. Black was received with cheers and handclapping. He said:

"Gentlemen of the Convention: The meeting of a Republican State Convention in the State of New-York is always a momentous event. The acts of a State containing one-eleventh of the population of the whole country, one-eighteenth of its wealth, and more than one-half of its commerce, must mark with indelible effect the course of the entire people. It is not only as the representative of its full share of this wealth and power that the acts of the Republican Party here are of importance, but because that party represents, in a high degree, those influences and policies which have made these vast accumulations possible and their enjoyment safe.

"The history of the State and country show the steady, onward tendency of the Republican idea, sometimes checked or a little thrown from its course, but each whole year has been a gainer over its predecessor, every step has been ahead, and the unmatched growth and the splendid achievements of this country for forty years are the solid monuments erected along the way to the genius and integrity of the Republican Party.

"It is no small thing to be right. An error is easily conceived and may be soon committed; and if a plea of irresponsibility or a promise of reform is a good discharge, the offender may not only escape, but he also may never realize the gravity of his offense. But to conceive the right, and at any cost of wealth or blood to do it—this is the test, and it is by this arduous standard, held up through war and disaster and panic and business distress, that the glory of the Republican Party is established; for not once in its history has its name been smirched, not once has its judgment failed to be adopted as the final judgment of the American people.

"This is not a time for creating new animosities or renewing old ones. It is no time to refuse forgiveness to sinners who have repented. The present danger is too great not to welcome every man prepared to enter our ranks, regardless of color, race, or previous condition of Democratic servitude. But the history of the two parties should not be lost sight of, for from history already made must be gathered the value of promises now offered. And to the young men of this country this history should always be taught, for it is from their ranks that the Republican Party has preserved its strength and renewed its youth, so that it never stood in all its life so erect and proud as it does to-day. The party that appeals to the heart and manhood of the young voters will live longer than the party that attempts to convert or conciliate old offenders.

"A man who for the past ten years has voted the Democratic ticket in the State of New-York is beyond prayers. If he votes with the Republicans this Fall it is not because he has become better, but because he has become alarmed. If he labors for the success of the Republican Party now it is because he fears the success of his own. So, while I am glad to welcome every man, willing, even though for the first time in his life, to be a patriot at the expense of his politics, to the ranks of that party whose history abounds in patriots and their deeds, yet I still believe that in this campaign, when the greatest crisis in our history is at hand, when its decision will either increase the strength of this Republic and solidify its power or else inflict a scar from which this generation will not recover, that it is the duty of every loyal citizen to keep steadily in view the career of the two contending parties as a source of pride to the old and as an inspiration to the young. I do not believe in fighting a war by censuring your soldiers for the contemplation of their past valor. I do not believe in sailing a voyage by hiding your compass. I do not believe in this great contest now waging in maligning a silence as to the achievements of the Republican Party in the hope of winning deserters from the opposing army. If they are won at all, it will not be by secreting the difference between their party and ours, but by making that difference so plain that every man may see it and place himself where his judgment and intelligence may prefer.

"I shall never shrink from the charge of partisanship, for the highest kind of patriotism is the highest kind of partisanship. I am a member of the Republican Party and an intense believer in its destiny and career, because I believe that its policies, as exemplified through the last forty years, represent not only the highest wisdom for itself as a party, but the highest conception of duty and fidelity to the whole country. I do not expect to make any other person share in my belief by concealing my reasons. I am a believer rather in the efficacy of recruiting new Republicans than of reforming old Democrats. If all the young men will join the Republican Party, Time, the great avenger, eventually will dispose of the few remaining fragments of the Democratic Party now visible.

"The time to determine what a history shall be is before it is completed, for once closed it can neither be changed nor recalled. It is a part of the public possession, and in this relentless fact lies the supreme misfortune of the Democratic Party. Its history is already made, and the most fortunate thing connected with it is that it is nearly closed; the balance is likely to appear among the obituary notes. But until the last line is written it seems determined to pursue its unbroken policy of adhering to the wrong and the dangerous in every public question. The last time the Democratic Party was right is beyond the memory of any person now living. It is a matter of pure tradition, and even that tradition is credited only by members of that party.

"They are no further wrong this year than they always have been. The two parties are no further apart now than they were years ago, when Horatio Seymour hobnobbed with the rabble sympathizers with the rebellion in New-York City, and when John A. Dix said: 'If any man attempts to tear down the American flag, shoot him on the spot'; no further apart than when the once shattered credit of this country was completely refunded and placed upon the impregnable basis of specie resumption by the Republican Party against the almost solid opposition of its political adversaries; no further apart than when the American people, in a fit of somnambulism, sent Benjamin Harrison back to Indianapolis and Grover Cleveland back to Washington.

"Each has pursued its natural and deliberate course, until one reached the City of St. Louis, and the other reached Chicago. Their doctrines were then declared and their candidates nominated. The St. Louis Convention declared for protection, honest money, restricted immigration, and for justice to Union soldiers. The Republican Party believes that a Nation that forgets its soldiers is no better than a family that forgets its cripples. It nominated a candidate, sterling, who summarizes in his career and principles the experience and the hopes of the American people. The Chicago Convention declared for tariff reform, a nickname for free trade; it declared for money as dishonest as it thought the American people would tolerate. It assaulted the Supreme Court of the United States, and denounced the power of the Government to protect its citizens against riot and murder. It nominated a silver-plated candidate upon whom was then or since carved every dangerous inscription known to complex society. The St. Louis Convention was under the lead of such men as Lodge and Allison and Platt, whose Americanism and conspicuous ability have been seldom matched. The Chicago Convention was led by Tillman and Altgeld, whose ability is yet to be proved, and over whose Americanism rests the gravest shadow. A candidate at St. Louis was lined on Morton and Allison and McKinley, and at Chicago Bland, Boies, and Bryan.

"A more striking commentary upon the possibilities and dangers of our politics never has been presented. The St. Louis Convention represented union under reasonable, intelligent government, and called upon for those doctrines which have established the greatness and power of this Nation. The Chicago Convention represented the forces of anarchy and disintegration, adhered to the doctrine of free trade, a heresy which the increased intelligence of our people has already abandoned, and offered to vote, at a time when the result ought to be unanimous by rising vote. The chief reason why there may be some division in the votes this Fall lies in the specious and guilty proposition of free silver. This plan is proposed, as every other Democratic plan has been, with the assurance that the step advised is honest, that the money coined would be sound and of equal value with gold. The only point is sound which has as one of its characteristics an intention to cheat. No dollar is honest which pretends that it has an intrinsic value of 100 cents when it is 47 cents short. It is no better than a dollar plugged to that extent. It is a good dollar for 53 cents, and counterfeit for the other 47 cents. No dollar is good that is not worth as much in London as it is in Lincoln, and a dollar that wilts when you take it to salt water is too weak for this robust Republic. They who ask for such a dollar, understanding its value, are like debtors owing $100 who ask this Government to change the law so they may discharge the debt for $53.

"I have faith in the intelligence of the American people to detect this subterfuge and in their probity to withstand it. The free-silver scheme is nothing but an attempt by the silver mine owning portion of our people to swindle the balance. It is a device by five or six small silver-producing States containing altogether a smaller population than the City of New-York to hoodwink the other States into buying their silver at twice its value.

"The Democratic Party claims to be hostile to the doctrine of protection, but the free coinage of silver is protection of a dishonest and unjustifiable type, for it does not protect the American people against foreign competition. It does protect the silver-mine owners of this country and foreign countries against the great masses of our people, and leaves the latter to the disasters of a bogus money, a ruined credit, and a business staggering under the weight of those two evils. No amount of misrepresentation should obscure these facts, and no party always relying upon misrepresentations is more to be trusted than he who proposes pursuits which must always be done in the night.

"With the experiences of the last forty years, and especially the last four, the sagacity of our people should detect the right of this question. They know that every move which has been led by the Democratic Party has been a mistake or worse, and that every plan which ultimately has inured to their advantage and honor has found the Republican Party at its head leading it forward, the Democratic Party at its tail holding it back, and to whatever place that party has ever advanced to its credit, it has been dragged at the tail of Republican achievement.

"This is a year when the issues are grave and far reaching, and no man should make a mistake. When the sails are furled on shipboard, waiting to see whether the storm strikes or passes, it is no time for any man to shirk his duty. When our securities are tumbling home from abroad and are falling in our own markets almost to the verge of a panic and every centre of business is filled with apprehension, it is no time to evade responsibility, and he who refuses to understand is guilty of evasion. And in contemplating this perilous situation it is time that the hard-headed American people began to estimate parties as they estimate men—not by the ease with which new promises are made, but by the fidelity with which old ones are kept.

"In the past history of this Nation, memorable and splendid beyond that of any other time or country, the Democratic Party has appeared after every crisis explaining its failure. The Republican Party has never explained or halted, but has advanced steadily from crisis to crisis, presenting for more than forty years a record of achievements unequaled in the world. Now, when National honor, National safety, the welfare of our people, and even the continuance of this Government itself with its present form and boundaries may be at stake, the arduous task of governments should be intrusted not to those who have spent years explaining their failures, but to those who have never explained because they have never failed."

While Chairman Black was speaking the hall filled up, and not only was every seat in the building taken, but people stood in the spaces each side of the platform and in the rear of the spectators' seats. It was 1:10 when Chairman Black concluded.

John E. Hazel of Erie offered a resolution naming Reuben L. Fox, L. B. Closson, and Charles B. Ball as temporary Secretaries. The rules of the Assembly were adopted as the rules of the convention.

Charles A. Chickering of Lewis moved that all resolutions be referred to the Committee on Resolutions without debate.

William Barnes, Jr., moved that the Committee on Permanent Organization be appointed. L. L. Van Alen moved that the usual Committee on Credentials be appointed. Lemuel E. Quigg of New-York moved that a Committee on Resolutions be appointed. The committees were notified to meet immediately after adjournment. The convention then, at 1:20 P. M., took a recess until 5 P. M.

THE COMMITTEES

Selected by the Republican State Convention at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, Aug. 25.—The following committees were announced by Temporary Chairman Black at the Republican Convention:

Districts.	Resolutions.	Permanent Organization.	Credentials.
First	Joseph M. Belford	George Bippinger	William A. Bennett.
Second	David L. Stewart	Theodore E. Willis	D. M. Hirtler.
Third	Jacob Breitmer	John G. Turnbull	Michael J. Judy.
Fourth	Frederick Nathusius	George H. Roswell	Joseph R. Clark.
Fifth	Frederick Heeg	Charles J. Haubert	Thomas P. Crown.
Sixth	John Dresher	George H. Nixon	George W. Palmer.
Seventh	H. E. Buell	James A. Forge	T. A. Brandt.
Eighth	James H. Marsh	Cornelius Van Cott	L. W. Van Allen.
Ninth	Charles H. Murray	John Colman	John Steebling.
Tenth	Franklin B. Miller	John P. Windolph	William Halpin.
Eleventh	William Voegeli	Francis J. Drummond	Jacob M. Patterson.
Twelfth	William Henderson	James L. Stewart	George R. Manchester.
Thirteenth	Charles H. Jones	Simon Hess	J. Barnes.
Fourteenth	Lemuel E. Quigg	Valentine Hahn	Abraham Gruber.
Fifteenth	Isaac Newman	Peter McDonald	Otto Irving Wise.
Sixteenth	Charles H. Fancher	Blank	William H. Penyeck.
Seventeenth	Clarence Lexow	D. A. Tompkins	Louis F. Goodsell.
Eighteenth	Charles Davis	Jacob Lefever	E. M. Thompson.
Nineteenth	William L. Brownell	Samuel Bolton, Jr.	Louis F. Payn.
Twentieth	George N. Southwick	William Barnes, Jr.	Arthur L. Andrews.
Twenty-first	Burr Mattice	Mercer W. Harroway	J. Fish.
Twenty-second	N. H. Abbott	Frank B. Lord	John A. Cole.
Twenty-third	W. T. Footner	A. B. Colvin	W. S. Phillips.
Twenty-fourth	George B. Sloan	Charles L. Knapp	F. H. H. Lyman.
Twenty-fifth	Charles S. Simonds	John M. Budlong	Henry J. Coggeshall.
Twenty-sixth	Charles M. Dickinson	A. H. Sewall	William A. Smyth, Jr.
Twenty-seventh	Carroll E. Smith	Paul S. Mason	William Cowie.
Twenty-eighth	John W. Smith	F. A. Eldridge	W. L. Parkhurst.
Twenty-ninth	Charles T. Andrews	Owen Cassidy	W. W. Capron.
Thirtieth	E. L. Pitts	C. Crossman	John E. Pound.
Thirty-first	J. Breck Perkins	W. H. Denison	Alvin L. Dewey.
Thirty-second	Nicholas Muller	Dennis B. Ryan	Thomas Smith.
Thirty-third	Adam Rhinewelt	William S. Gratton	Frederick Grainer.
Thirty-fourth	George H. Blackman	William E. Wheeler	O. E. Jones.

CHAIRMAN WOODFORD'S SPEECH.

Stirs the Crowd and Causes Some Facetious Remarks.

SARATOGA, Aug. 25.—The Miller contest had no sooner been disposed of than William Barnes, Jr., Chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported the name of Stewart L. Woodford of Brooklyn for permanent Chairman.

The report of the Committee on Permanent Organization was adopted and Warren B. Hooker of Chautauqua and Abraham Gruber of New-York were appointed to escort Gen. Woodford to the platform.

The General stopped to shake hands with Mr. Platt on his way to the platform. He was greeted with hand clapping and cheers. He said:

Gentlemen of the Convention: You have done me great honor, and I thank you cordially. I can only repay your confidence by brevity in speech and by a sincere effort to preside impartially.

The plain people, who were not born with silver spoons in their mouths, and who do not own silver mines, are anxious about this election. The rich can take care of themselves no matter what the tariff or what the currency. But all who are compelled to work for daily bread must have employment at fair wages and be paid in honest money. To the great masses of our people this canvass means bread, work, and wages, and these mean home and happiness. These issues of money and tariff are to-day forcing State questions into the background, and yet we must not forget what we owe to New-York.

We are not met to excuse Republican State legislation or defend Republican State administration. We placed Gov. Morton in office by a majority of more than 150,000 and he has justified our confidence. It is the language of sober truth and not of partisan eulogy, when we say that his administration will rank with the great administrations of New-York. Our taxes have been reduced. The wisest and most effective law with regard to the liquor traffic that has yet been enacted in this or in any American State has been passed by a Republican Legislature and signed by a Republican Governor. The law has reduced the number of saloons and has taken the saloon itself out of politics. It has turned into the treasury more than ten millions of dollars. It has benefited the cause of morality, while it has reduced the taxes of the farmer. It will be amended from time to time, as the interests of our people shall require. But I believe that taxation of the liquor traffic has come to stay, and that no party will hereafter dare to set this policy aside.

The Administration of De Witt Clinton is memorable in our history, because of the law that wedded Lake Erie to the Atlantic Ocean and placed New-York at the forefront of the commerce of this continent. So it has been given to Levi P. Morton to sign the law that has consolidated the cities at the mouth of the Hudson into one imperial metropolis. So long as the Greater New-York shall stand to embody and illustrate the labor, the production, the commerce, and the progress of this Western Hemisphere, the name of Gov. Morton will be connected as inseparably with this achievement of statesmanship as is the name of Gov. Clinton with the Erie Canal.

Sixty-two years ago, when the village of Brooklyn was changed by legislative charter into the City of Brooklyn, a Senator of this State declared in public debate at Albany that it would be wiser to include Brooklyn within the City of New-York than to attempt to create two rival cities within the same State and separated from each other only by a narrow river. He foretold that before this century should close the necessities of civic growth, of commerce, and of population would compel the consolidation of the two cities into one, and so he voted, almost alone, against chartering Brooklyn. The result has justified his prophecy and has demonstrated his wisdom. That which our first and greatest Republican leader in the Empire State, William H. Seward, then foresaw and foretold is to-day on the threshold of accomplishment. Destiny from the beginning decreed the union of these cities, and the Republican Party has dared to enforce this decree. If we are continued in power the dream and prophecy of Senator Seward shall be finally and fully realized.

The Republican Party, against all opposition, passed the bill taxing the liquor traffic and the bill creating the Greater New-York. The Republican Party accepts all responsibility for these laws, and will forever claim and hold the honor of their enactment. I congratulate the Republican Party on the courage and the statesmanship that can go forward and do great things when great things are demanded.

And now I pass to National issues.

"Our State has more than 8,000,000 inhabitants. These constitute about one-twelfth of the entire population of the United States. A little less than 500,000 are engaged in agriculture, a little more than 300,000 in trade and transportation, while more than 800,000 are employed in manufacturing and mechanical industries. Our people have thus tremendous stake in whatever concerns the welfare of labor.

"There are certain essential facts which cannot be ignored, and should not be overlooked. In the Summer and Autumn of 1892 we had the same currency and money system that we have to-day. There was no free coinage of silver on account of the private owners of silver bullion, and coinage of silver was limited. The same kinds of paper currency were in use as to-day, and each and all were equal to gold. All must admit these facts. They are historic. The McKinley bill was then in force. The revenues of the National Government exceeded our National expenditures. There was a surplus which was steadily applied to the reduction of the National debt. All must admit these facts. They are historic.

"Wages were then paid in money that was equal in purchasing power to gold. These wages in August, 1892, just four years ago, were higher, upon the average, than at any time since the war began in 1861. And not only were wages higher, but more men were employed at those wages than at any time since the surrender of Lee. There was contentment on the farm, industry in the factory, and prosperity among the people. All must admit these facts; they are historic.

"In an evil hour our people listened to the beguiling voices of the Democratic Party whispering into the ear of labor that capital was getting too much and labor too little, and that if we would eat of the fruit of the tree of free trade we should all be more happy, more rich, more prosperous, and that the industries of this country should forever flourish. Our people listened and were beguiled. They gave this Government over to the Democratic Party.

"As soon as the result of the election in November, 1892, was known, all thoughtful men in this country and abroad realized that a party would come into power on the fourth day of March, 1893, pledged to a tariff for revenue only, and pledged to the repeal of the McKinley tariff law. No man could tell what the new law would be. No American manufacturer dared to make more goods than would answer immediate demand.

"He could not tell what the new duty would be upon competing goods. No merchant ventured to bring into the country more Foreign goods than would, at the time, be more than would answer immediate demand, in the hoped for greater reduction in duties upon such goods as he imported, and wisely waited to get future profit. And so revenue fell off and deficiency promptly took the place of surplus. Doubt as to tariff then bred disaster, and at once, precisely as doubt with regard to the currency breeds disaster now.

"The paralysis in production and business which began with Democratic success in November, 1892, has continued until now. Democracy passed a tariff bill which even a Democratic President branded as 'perfidy and dishonor' and refused to sign, but which he permitted to become a law by withholding his veto. Mills have closed, shut down. The home market has been curtailed. The price of farm products has fallen. Wages are lower. The Republican Garden of Eden of 1892 has been changed into the Democratic desert of 1896.

"These things being so, the Democratic Party now comes to the people and says: Our free trade cure-all was a failure. You are not as busy, as prosperous, and as happy as you were four years ago. But the reason is that we did not then understand your case correctly. We admit that free trade alone cannot cure you, but you are wretched and poor and unhappy now simply and alone because you have not enough silver dollars. We blundered then about free trade, but we are dead right now about free silver. To be sure, we nearly killed you then, but give us another chance and we will cure you.

"What idle folly! If Democracy was wrong in 1892, why should we hope that Democracy is right in 1896? The Democratic surgeon then found the patient well, and yet he cut off the sound leg of protection. Now, when the patient is hobbling about on the other leg of sound money, Democracy proposes to help his going by cutting off that leg also. The Democratic theory is that a man with no legs can walk better than with two or even than with one. It is nonsense, and I believe the common sense of this people will see it before next November.

"There is another terrible fact staring us in the face, and pressing upon us to-day. I say terrible, because it literally means want and hunger. The very fear of possible Democratic and Populistic success next November has already added to business doubt and to-day precipitates industrial disaster. Confidence is the first necessity of industrial success. No man to-day dares to put one dollar into any new venture, because he does not know what he will get for what he shall make nor where he can borrow should his own means run short.

"The men who open mines, who run mills and factories, and who employ labor, are not Shylocks, they are not goldbugs, but they are active, progressive men, who keep their money employed in productive industries that bless you and me and all the people. When they cannot get capital they cannot furnish employment. No new industry is being organized to-day. Worse than this, the concerns that have managed to live during the depression of the last four years are to-day giving up the struggle, one by one, wearied and worn out. Each day brings us tidings of mills closing and factories shutting down. The mill men are and must be large borrowers of money. They are compelled to pay their labor regularly at f

sure majority, which no Democrat or Populist will care to number.

"Gentlemen of the convention, I await your pleasure."

Gen. Woodford was interrupted at frequent intervals by facetious remarks from the gallery.

THE PLATFORM.

Sound Money, Protection, and the Raines Law Indorsed.

SARATOGA, Aug. 25.—Chairman Woodford, on finishing his speech, called for the report of the Committee on Resolutions. Lemuel E. Quigg of New-York read the platform, as follows:

"The Republicans of New-York, in convention assembled, congratulate their fellow-citizens throughout the country upon the distinctness of the issue by which, in the present campaign, the great political parties are divided. There is no equivocation in any of the party platforms, nor doubt as to what the candidates intend.

"The allied Democratic and Populist Parties say that their success will lead at once to the free coinage of silver.

"The Republican Party says that the present gold standard must be maintained, and that the way to recover our lost prosperity is to return to the wise industrial policy by which, under Republican rule, prosperity was achieved.

"The attempt to make an ounce of gold equal in value to only sixteen ounces of silver when it is now worth thirty ounces, is hopeless and absurd. The United States could neither take nor use one-half the silver that a free-coinage law would bring to their mints. This fact is so plain to the world of commerce and business that the mere announcement of the success of the Democratic ticket would send gold at once to a premium, drive debtors into cruel liquidation, and cause a further withdrawal of capital from investment and a further suspension of industry.

"No injury could be inflicted upon trade and commerce, no fraud perpetrated upon labor, no shame visited upon the National reputation more hurtful than would be the enactment of a law compelling the people to accept in the payment of debts a coin for one dollar which they could spend for not much more than half that sum.

"To allege that our stock of money is not now sufficient for the transaction of business is mere assertion, but if it were true, the evil it implies would not be cured by a law the first and instantaneous effect of which would be to drive out of circulation our entire supply of gold money—more than one-third of the whole. The employment of all the minting resources of the Government in the coinage of silver dollars only could not in a period of fifteen years make up for the deficiency of circulation that would result from the retirement of gold. The currency per capita is to-day greater than it ever has been. The people can take no more money than they can buy with their labor, and what they can buy is value and not mere denominations.

"To the maintenance of a pure circulation of dollars of full and equal value, the Republican party is resolutely pledged, and for the firm establishment of that policy it asks the support of every citizen who wishes neither to cheat nor to be cheated.

"It must be constantly borne in mind that the conditions out of which this agitation for free silver has arisen were created by the Democratic assault on the country's manufacturing industries. If there had been no interruption of the protective policy there would have been no interruption of business, no failure of revenue, and no lack of profitable employment for the people. The increase of $15,400 to the face of the bonded debt, which four years of Democratic rule have compelled, while in some measure due to the attacks in Congress upon the public credit by the pressure of free-silver bills, had its origin mainly in the fact which converted a monthly surplus of revenue into a monthly deficit, and exposed domestic production to unjust competition.

"The Republican Party is wedded to no set of rates and schedules, but its cardinal principle is the protection of American industry. A tariff must be enacted which will provide revenues sufficient to meet the ordinary and necessary expenses of the Government, and so adjusted to place American labor, without the sacrifice of our high wage system, on at least equal terms in our own market with the labor of other lands.

"The nomination of William McKinley and Garret A. Hobart by the Republican National Convention is received by the Republicans of New-York with enthusiasm and confidence. We indorse the platform on which they were placed before the country, and assure to them the active support of every Republican within the borders of New-York.

"We commend the wise, dignified, and popular administration of Gov. Levi P. Morton, and call attention to the contrast it affords with preceding Democratic administrations in its freedom from every form of public scandal.

"By the daily performance of duty in an honorable, efficient way, it has won the esteem of all the people.

"With especial pride and satisfaction, we call attention to the excellent record of the past Legislature, and to the splendid vindication of its work in results already accomplished.

"The Republican Party has redeemed its pledge to enact a just measure of excise reform. The Raines Liquor Tax law, passed by Republican votes as a Republican measure, against the bitter opposition of the Democratic Party, has won, as it has deserved, the warm and general approval of public opinion. Nearly three-fourths of the liquor tax certificates have been granted for only ten months, and yet the revenues to the State are more than $3,500,000. The rate of taxation for State purposes is 2.69 mills, and at this rate the receipts from the Raines act are equivalent to the placing on the tax rolls for State taxation the vast sum of $1,300,000,000 of taxable property. More than $7,000,000, moreover, has been placed by this law in the local treasuries of the cities and towns, and that is equivalent at the same rate to the placing on the rolls for local taxation of the further sum of $2,600,000,000.

"The Raines law has reduced the number of saloons throughout the State nearly one-third. It has reduced by nearly one-half the number of arrests for offenses proceeding directly from the liquor traffic, and to that extent it has reduced the expenses of the people for the administration of justice. It has been productive of public order throughout the cities and villages of the State through the closing of the saloons on Sunday. It has abolished the odious spy system by doing away with any occasion for its employment.

"It has emancipated those engaged in the liquor traffic from the control of political organizations and from a position of dependency upon the influence of politicians to secure the privilege of conducting the liquor business. The saloon keeper, we repeat, is no longer the puppet of a ward politician. While, as he is obedient to the law, he stands in the fear of no man's displeasure.

"In every practical result the Raines act has disappointed its enemies and gratified its friends. It is a monument to the good faith, sagacity, and courage of the Legislature by which it was enacted. The Democratic Party would not dare to repeal it if they could. It is a law in the interest of the taxpayer and equally to the interest of morality, temperance, and good Government.

"In the interest of communication between the counties of the State, we favor the improvement of highways and the construction of good roads.

"In obedience to the public will, expressed by a majority of almost 45,000 in a vote of the people concerned, the last Legislature established the municipality of Greater New-York. The Republican Party does not fail to appreciate the serious problem of government that has thus been imposed upon the Legislature succeeding. In order that it might have the advantage of the best suggestion a Greater New-York Commission was created, and is now at work providing a charter for the new municipality, to be hereafter submitted to the lawmaking power. These steps have been carefully taken in the interest of prudent, conservative, and well-considered action. The Republican Party, which established the principle of home rule in the State Constitution, reaffirms its faith in that principle, and its purpose to confer upon the people of Greater New-York all the rights of self-government that are consistent with the dignity and safety of the State. It is the manifest destiny of this new municipality to become the metropolis of the world, and to justify the act of its creation by incomparable achievement."

The platform was adopted without opposition.

CANDIDATES NAMED.

Noisy Demonstrations in Behalf of Aldridge and Saxton.

SARATOGA, Aug. 25.—During recess there was a lot of talk and strong efforts to get together and select a ticket, but the booms held together and resisted all efforts at fusion. Mr. Platt's cottage was the scene of a continuous performance, so far as conferences went, but the time for the convention to reassemble arrived with everybody at sea as to the ultimate result.

Convention Hall was packed at 5 o'clock with the most enthusiastic crowd of Republicans that has been seen at any recent State Convention. The three bands in opposite galleries kept up a medley of popular airs. Whenever the bands were quiet the shouters for Aldridge, Saxton, Palmer, Fassett, and other candidates made the hall ring with cheers for their favorites. J. Sloat Fassett, whose boom started late, but grew rapidly, arrived at 5:05 and was loudly cheered. Mr. Platt came in at 5:07, and was loudly cheered.

The Miller contest being disposed of, the Chairman, at 7 P. M., declared the nomination of candidates for Governor in order. Senator Coggeshall of Oneida moved the call for counties for nominations.

Myer Nussbaum took the platform when Albany was called and presented the name of Gen. John Palmer, Secretary of State.

Mr. Nussbaum said the nomination of Mr. Palmer would result in a Republican majority in Albany County of 4,000, in place of the usual Democratic majority of 6,000.

J. Sloat Fassett of Chemung presented the name of Col. Archie E. Baxter. He was warmly greeted. He told of Col. Baxter's work for the cause on the stump, and in all places where Republicanism was to be advanced.

J. Ryder Cady of Hudson placed in nomination Representative Frank S. Black of Rensselaer. He spoke briefly, and told of the good record of his candidate. Black's name was the first one of those presented which was greeted with hearty applause. Judge Cady told of Black's career, first as a newspaper man, later as a lawyer who achieved fame as counsel of the Citizens' Committee which secured the conviction of "Bat" Shea. He spoke of Mr. Black's record in Congress, and urged his nomination as one that would bring renown upon the Republican Party.

Nathaniel Wetmore of Erie presented the name of James W. Roberts of Erie. He said that Mr. Roberts had made an honorable record in the office of Controller.

Judge Edward Coyne of Livingston made a speech presenting the name of James W. Wadsworth, Jr., of Geneseo. He said that it was of importance to the people of the United States that the National ticket be strengthened by the selection of the strongest possible candidate for Governor. He said that he presented the name of a man whose father sacrificed his life for his country in the battle of the Wilderness, and who himself served in the Union Army. He spoke of Mr. Wadsworth's career as Controller and Congressman, and declared that he would antagonize no faction, and his nomination would be ratified by the people in November.

When Monroe was called there was tumultuous cheering for George W. Aldridge, and William A. Sutherland took the platform to present the name of the State Superintendent of Public Works. Mr. Sutherland opened by stating the claims of Monroe upon the Republican Party. He said that the citizens of Rochester were swarming into Saratoga by thousands to ask that the convention nominate George W. Aldridge for Governor. Then the galleries broke loose, and a demonstration for Aldridge was made. Queens County delegates stood in their places and cheered. Monroe also contributed, but most of the noise came from the galleries.

The Aldridge demonstration lasted ten minutes. When order was restored, Mr. Sutherland resumed and reviewed the record of Mr. Aldridge's public life. He said that of all the millions of dollars of public money that have passed through his hands, not one cent has become entangled about his clothes. Cheers greeted almost every reference to the record of his candidate. He said that two years in the search-light of hostile criticism had resulted in no charge more serious than that some of the men employed by George W. Aldridge are Republicans. He said that the affairs of the State would be safe in the hands of Mr. Aldridge, because he had the sturdy sound commonsense of the people. A second demonstration for Aldridge broke loose when Mr. Sutherland finished. Banners were paraded in the aisles, and cheers and shouting were kept up for several minutes.

John E. Pound of Niagara placed in nomination Timothy E. Ellsworth, President pro tem. of the State Senate. He spoke of the war record of his candidate, and of his services for the party and State in recent years.

When Putnam County was called there was handclapping for Hamilton Fish, Jr., and Judge William Wood of Putnam came to the front. He said that Mr. Fish had endeared himself to the Republicans of the State by his services in the office he had held. He eulogized the record of his candidate in the Assembly, and told of the work Speaker Fish did for the Raines liquor law and the Greater New-York measure. As a recompense for the services which Mr. Fish had rendered, Judge Wood urged that the convention say: "Well done, good and faithful servant, go up higher."

When Saratoga County was reached Gen. George S. Batcheller, former Consul at Cairo, took the platform. Gen. Batcheller devoted most of his time to denunciation of the Democratic Party. He wound up with a glowing tribute to Saratoga's candidate, Senator Edgar J. Brackett. The galleries cheered Mr. Brackett.

When Tioga was called, a wave of applause swept over the convention, and there were shouts for Mr. Platt, but no response.

Anson S. Wood, ex-Deputy Secretary of State, was the next speaker. He presented the name of Lieut.-Gov. Charles T. Saxton, and from his first appearance there were handclapping, hornblowing, and noise.

Mr. Wood said it was good to be a Republican when the Republican Party stood for all that was grand in the past, all that was promising in the present, and all that was hopeful in the future. He said that Wayne sent a fitting and proper candidate for the Republican Party. He spoke of the record of Mr. Saxon as Lieutenant Governor and in the Legislature. He said that in ten years of service his candidate had won his way into the hearts of the people. He lauded the conduct of the Lieutenant Governor in every office he had been chosen to fill. A noisy demonstration followed the naming of Saxon. Tin horns played a prominent part in the hubbub. The Saxon demonstration was more hearty, and was participated in by more delegates than that given to Aldridge.

CONVENTION NOTES.

Myer Nussbaum Makes a Record—Armstrong Waited on by a Thief.

SARATOGA, Aug. 25.—Senator Myer Nussbaum of Albany made a record to-day. He made the speech placing Capt. John Palmer in nomination for Governor, and he did it without once saying, "The man who." The "man whoing" business was begun in the next speech by J. Sloat Fassett, and after that the words were used about a thousand times.

***

"Did you hear how they broke up an Aldridge procession this morning?" asked Mr. Gruber, as he came into the Convention Hall to-day.

"How was that?" he was asked.

"Well, you see, they were marching past the United States Hotel in fine form, when out came Fred Gibbs, and shouted, 'Low bridge! Locks open,' and the canalmen all broke ranks, thinking that they had to work. I don't like that kind of practical politics."

***

Detective Jacobs of the United States Hotel lodged a sneak thief in jail this morning. The man entered the room of Assemblyman Armstrong of Rochester about 9 o'clock. Mr. Armstrong was still asleep, but he woke up just in time to see the man transferring the contents of his pockets to his own. The thief ran out, and Mr. Armstrong went out on the balcony and shouted: "Thief; stop him!" Mr. Jacobs was in the vicinity, and caught the sneak as he emerged into the park of the hotel. He quickly had a pair of handcuffs on the thief's wrists. Mr. Armstrong's belongings were restored to him. Mr. Jacobs immediately recognized the thief as George Brown, who, he says, is a professional sneak thief known in New-York City. The robber was held in $1,000 bail.

***

The Committee on Credentials of this convention was made up of members of Mr. Platt's Sunday school class. Warner Miller had no chance of being fairly treated by it from the start. Its chief business was to "do Miller," in the language of the politicians. One of its members went to the meeting singing:

Do, do, my huckleberry do;
Warner Miller, we'll do you.

***

"Isn't it curious?" remarked Senator Coggesnall. "Who would have thought when Miller sent that letter into my Senatorial district during my canvass last year that I would be sitting here to-day as one of Miller's judges."

***

Sheriff James O'Brien is in town spending the Summer. He did not visit the convention. This is not his year for being a Republican. He is out for free silver. He drives one of the handsomest turnouts in the village.

***

Senator A. P. Gorman is still here. He spends most of his time sitting on the veranda of the United States Hotel. He is not talking politics.

***

Thurlow Weed Barnes has been knocked out by Amasa Thornton, who was elected to-day as State Committeeman from the Twelfth Congressional District in his place. Mr. Barnes does not like this. There are other Republicans who don't like it, either, but Amasa is overjoyed.

"I said I'd do him, and I did," he remarks.

***

Dwight Lawrence Deane is enjoying this convention more than he has any other convention in recent years. Mr. Deane never bothers about coming as a delegate, but his opinion on political matters is held in much higher esteem than those of some dozens of delegates who are here. He was one of Mr. Platt's friends who strongly advised him not to take the nomination for Governor.

William Barnes, Jr., in urging Mr. Platt to thrust the Gubernatorial crown aside, made an argument which is said to have been as follows:

"Now, just look at it this way: You have been selling gold bricks to a lot of these fellows for years. Now, they want to sell you a big gold brick in return. Don't you give them an opportunity."

***

A Republican convention without the presence of Chauncey M. Depew is almost as much of a novelty as a Republican convention that turns Warner Miller out of doors.

TWO BALLOTS TAKEN.

Votes Widely Scattered, with Aldridge in the Lead.

SARATOGA, Aug. 25.—Much disorder attended the taking of the first ballot for Governor. The vote by counties was announced as follows:

	Aldridge	Fish	Wadsworth	Black	Palmer	Baxter	Saxton	Roberts	Brackett	Ellsworth	Fassett
Albany	..	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..
Allegany	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
Broome	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
Cattaraugus	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	..	..
Cayuga	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..
Chautauqua	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..
Chemung	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
Chenango	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
Clinton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
Columbia	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cortland	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
Delaware	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dutchess	3	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erie	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	1	..
Essex	..	..	2	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Franklin	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fulton and Hamilton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
Genesee	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greene	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Herkimer	3	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Jefferson	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	15	..	..	..
Kings	69	..	..	5	2	..	9	5	..	1	2
Lewis	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Livingston	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madison	3	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monroe	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Montgomery	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New-York	56	90	..	..	1	..	8	9	..	..	..
Niagara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..
Oneida	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Onondaga	3	3	7	2	1	2	..	2	..	2	2
Ontario	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Orange	4	4	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Orleans	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oswego	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Otsego	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..
Putnam	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Queens	8	2	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Rensselaer	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Richmond	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rockland	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
St. Lawrence	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..
Saratoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..
Schenectady	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schoharie	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schuyler	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Seneca	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Steuben	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..
Suffolk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Sullivan	2	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tioga	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Tompkins	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
Ulster	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Warren	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Washington	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..
Wayne	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..
Westchester	6	2	1	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..
Wyoming	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yates	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..

The official announcement did not show the same result as the footing of the vote by counties. The result was: Aldridge, 224; Fish, 111; Wadsworth, 55; Black, 36; Palmer, 39; Baxter, 59; Saxton, 72; Roberts, 95; Brackett, 33; Ellsworth, 12; Fassett, 21.

The official result of the second ballot was announced as follows: Aldridge, 227; Fish, 123; Wadsworth, 51; Black, 37; Palmer, 31; Baxter, 55; Saxton, 61; Roberts, 91; Brackett, 33; Ellsworth, 10; Fassett, 29; Odell, 5; Lexow, 3; Hiscock, 1.

There was laughter when Mr. Platt announced the vote of Tioga as one each for Aldridge, Fish, Wadsworth, Black, and Baxter. The widely distributed vote of Onondaga, as announced by Frank Hiscock, also caused amusement. When the result of the second ballot was announced and the motion to adjourn until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning was made, the delegates made for the doors with a rush.

A Wonderful Phenomenon.

The man who should pass through life without experiencing a twinge of indigestion, might be fitly regarded as a wonderful phenomenon. We doubt if such a privileged mortal has ever existed. If so, we have never seen him. But thousands are known to be daily relieved of dyspepsia by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the popular remedy for that truly national complaint, as well as for fever and ague, debility, constipation, rheumatism and kidney troubles.

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THE REPUBLICAN LEAGUE

NINTH CONVENTION OF THE CAMPAIGN CLUBS IN MILWAUKEE.

President McAlpin Delivers His Annual Address and a Number of Speeches Are Made—The Fight Over the Presidency for Next Year Promises to be a Bitter One—Great Enthusiasm Displayed for Major McKinley.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 25.—On the morning of the first session of the ninth annual convention of Republican League Clubs, the reported effort of delegates from the Western States to capture the convention for free silver seems to have entirely disappeared. Not many delegates are present from those States, and those who are here declare themselves to be for the St. Louis platform.

The convention met in Exposition Hall, which is handsomely decorated, the prevailing color of the hangings being gold. Instead of the coats of arms, the panels are marked by immense reproductions of the golden double eagle. Although the convention was called to meet at 10 o'clock, at ten minutes past that hour half a dozen delegates from Iowa were the sole occupants of the body of the hall, and 200 spectators and officials fringed the edge and occupied seats in the gallery.

It was 11:15 o'clock when President McAlpin called the convention to order. His appearance evoked loud applause from the New-York delegation. He introduced the Rev. W. A. Hunsberger, pastor of Grand Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, who opened the proceedings with prayer. Addresses of welcome were made by Mayor W. O. Rauschenberger, Irving M. Bean, Chairman of the local Executive Committee, in charge of the convention arrangements, and Samuel L. Harper, President of the Wisconsin State League. The latter's statement that Wisconsin was in favor of a protective tariff evoked greater applause than any other statement. Responses were made to these addresses, on behalf of the National organization, by D. D. Woodmansee of Ohio.

President McAlpin read his annuel address. He said, in part:

This is a party gathering met to insure party success, and yet we would be unworthy of our party fealty and unpatriotic indeed if our deliberations should not be marked by an endeavor to look beyond the mere question of party success and seek to accomplish those results which are best for the Nation at large. Our party always has been and always will be most successful when its efforts are along lines which are supposed to mark National prosperity. Principles can be put in practice only through means of organization, and we can point with extreme satisfaction to our party's platforms and candidates in the past as the best guarantee that its motives and conduct are synonymous with public weal.

If I understand the present conditions aright and interpret correctly the action of the various conventions that followed the Republican Convention referred to, we appeal to our fellow-citizens, above and beyond our belief in our own party, along lines broader and higher than that, and ask that, as a matter of patriotism, there shall be a united front opposed to those who are trifling with the National credit, disturbing our business interests, or appealing to human prejudices as a means of arraying section against section, or class against class, in the hope of gaining political preferment.

Abuse is not argument, nor mere vilification convincing. Campaigns we have had in which our people differed widely on governmental policy, and where feeling ran high, but never since the adoption of the Constitution, with the single exception of the secession, has the integrity of the Government been jeopardized. The student of our history would fail in his search to find an instance where the functions of the Government were sought to be used in direct opposition to the precedents of its own success, but in the fact of economic laws which have been recognized for centuries among civilized people. For the first time since civil war divided this Nation, and at a moment when animosities and strife were becoming merged into a reawakened brotherhood, a deliberate effort has been made to array one section against another; to divide one country as by an arbitrary line, and by fervid appeals to passion and prejudice to array in bitter strife the different social classes that combine to make our National life.

I have full faith in the common honesty of the American people. I do not believe that they can be deceived into doing what is for their own personal disadvantage any more than they can be led to turn their backs upon a line of policy which has made it possible for them to gather and preserve wealth. I will esteem it my chiefest honor to have presided over your deliberations, if the result of this convention shall tend to reawaken our patriotism, stimulate our love of country, and raise again to the gaze of the peoples of the earth the banner of our Nation's honor and integrity.

On motion of Mr. Raymond of Illinois, it was ordered that all resolutions be referred, without debate, to the Committee on Resolutions. A motion by Mr. Higgins of Indiana was agreed to, directing the Secretary to send a greeting to Messrs. McKinley and Hobart, and pledging the support of the league clubs to the ticket nominated at St. Louis. It was voted, on motion of Mr. Bundy of Ohio, that the members of the several committees, Vice Presidents, and of the Executive Committee be heard at the afternoon session.

Secretary Dowling read the following telegrams:

CANTON, Ohio, Aug. 24.—I am sorry to disappoint you, but I am constrained to adhere to my declination of your kind invitation to attend the meeting of the Republican clubs.
(Signed,) WILLIAM McKINLEY.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 24.—I cannot possibly leave the New-York headquarters. My presence there is imperative.
GARRET A. HOBART.

Telegrams and letters of regret were received from Chauncey M. Depew, Gov. D. H. Hastings, M. A. Hanna, Senators Allison, Cullom, Davis, and Wolcott.

The proceedings of the afternoon session were begun at 3:35 o'clock. Secretary Dowling called the roll of States for the completion of the lists of committeemen, Vice Presidents, and members of the Executive Committee. A. B. Cummings of Iowa, member of the Republican National Committee and representing that organization, was introduced to deliver a message from his associates. In the present campaign, he said, the National Committee would lean upon the strong arm of the league. There were times when a pound of red-hot enthusiasm, such as the league could furnish, was more effective than a ton of campaign documents—when swelling throats were better than bulging brows.

W. R. Payne of Illinois offered a resolution that the commercial travelers' Republican clubs be admitted to the league upon the same terms as college clubs are now admitted. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Mrs. Ellen Foster of Iowa then addressed the convention briefly from the text, "That which a party sows, that shall it also reap." The lesson was that the Democratic party, by having sown the wind, was now reaping the whirlwind. Mrs. Foster was warmly received and heard with appreciation by the delegates and spectators.

The last speaker of the afternoon was Congressman J. T. McCleary of Minnesota, whose blackboard speech against free coinage of silver in the House of Representatives last Winter introduced him to the notice of the country at large. The remedy for the present conditions, he said, was not free trade nor free coinage of silver, but the protective tariff of William McKinley and the reciprocity of James G. Blaine. [Cheers.]

At the close of Mr. McCleary's speech the convention adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow. The several committees met after adjournment, but, without transacting any business, adjourned until to-morrow.

The fight over the Presidency took on several new phases to-night. An understanding between the Woodmansee and McAlpin managers is rumored, by the terms of which, after two or three ballots, the votes of the weaker candidate are to be thrown to the other. Ex-Secretary of State Taylor of Ohio and McKinney, his successor, are in the city, and are reported to be fighting Woodmansee, the Ohio candidate for the Presidency.

The following Executive Committee was appointed for the ensuing year: A. G. Negley, Alabama; Henry M. Cooper, Arkansas; George Stone, California; James A. Hoeurth, Connecticut; Isaac M. Hamilton, Illinois; M. R. Sulzer, Indiana; T. M. Patchell, Iowa; E. H. Madison, Kansas; L. J. Crawford, Kentucky; R. F. Guildhad, Louisiana; W. J. Vannest, Maryland; J. Henry Gould, Massachusetts; F. L. Edenborough, Michigan; T. E. Byrnes, Minnesota; A. M. Lea, Mississippi; F. B. Brownell, Missouri; B. G. Daws, Nebraska; Dr. W. H. Patterson, Nevada; Fred F. Myers, New-Jersey; James A. Blanchard, New-York; G. S. Hager, North Dakota; E. J. Miller, Ohio; M. A. Moody, Oregon; George W. Buch, Pennsylvania; Francis B. Purdie, South Dakota; L. T. Walker, Tennessee; W. H. Well, Texas; H. B. Clay, Virginia; Thomas F. Harrett, West Virginia; J. E. Reid, Wisconsin; J. H. Barrow, Wyoming; S. A. Perkins, (Colored League) National Headquarters, New-York.

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REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES MEET.

Each Reads the Other's Letter of Acceptance, Which Is Prepared.

CANTON, Ohio, Aug. 25.—Major McKinley has been at work all the morning upon the final revised proof of his letter of acceptance. He denied himself to all callers, and was toiling earnestly with his long letter when a carriage drove up, and Garret A. Hobart alighted with his letter of acceptance in his traveling bag. Mr. Hobart was not expected on so early a train, and, consequently, there was no one to meet him at the station. He was accompanied to the McKinley residence by H. H. Kohlsaat of Chicago, whom he met on the train. He arrived at 10:40. Major McKinley met him at the door, and took him into his study. The floor was covered with proof sheets. The room looked like an editor's sanctum, and Mr. Hobart, laughing at the confusion and evidences of the hard work, said:

"Since you are in the letter-reading business, Major, I've brought you another one to look over."

The two men then sat down, and Major McKinley read Mr. Hobart's letter, and discussed it with him. Mr. Hobart, in his turn, read Major McKinley's letter. Each candidate expressed the highest satisfaction with the other's letter of acceptance. Major McKinley's letter will make about 10,000 words, and it will be given to the public through the medium of The United Associated Presses on Thursday morning. Mr. Hobart's letter will follow some days later.

Mr. Hobart left for the East by the way of Cleveland at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon. He was here two hours and a half longer than he expected to be when he arrived, and he had ample time to discuss the whole political situation with Major McKinley.

Mr. Hobart's letter of acceptance is short, and will be published in about ten days after Major McKinley's has been given to the public.

Among the callers on Major McKinley to-day were Lloyd Collis of New-York and upward of twenty traveling salesmen representing parts of the country. Messages announcing the organization of McKinley and Hobart clubs are still coming in from all parts of the country. To-night among the telegrams which came to Major McKinley were several congratulating him upon the speech which he made to the farmers yesterday.

THE PEOPLE BECOMING EDUCATED.

Thomas F. Ryan's Encouraging Observations on a Western Trip.

Thomas F. Ryan has returned from an extended trip through the Northwest. When asked by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES regarding the political outlook, he said:

"I have not the slightest doubt of McKinley's election. Many of the far Northwestern States that are naturally Republican, such as Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, and some others have been rendered doubtful, however, by the silver plank incorporated in the platform adopted by the Populist-Anarchistic mob which has captured the Democratic organization. There is, at the same time, very strong opposition in every one of these States to the many un-American utterances in the Chicago platform. Undoubtedly, the people out there believe free silver will help them, but they are as patriotic as any people in the land, and I do not believe they are willing to pay the price for free silver that the election of Bryan will involve.

"The people of the whole country are being educated very fast. On my return trip I found a great change in public feeling. The workingmen who receive daily wages and those who depend upon their salaries for support are beginning to understand that free silver means to them a fifty-cent dollar with no increase in their pay.

"As to the third ticket, I think it will help to defeat Bryan in some of the States. The sound-money Democrats will, in my opinion, largely vote direct for McKinley as the surest way to defeat Bryan.

"I do not think it undemocratic to vote for a Republican in times like these. Every man should be loyal and true to his party when it stands for honesty and the right, but should be a true American always."

ANXIOUS TO HEAR GEN. HARRISON.

There Will Be a Great Crowd at Carnegie Hall To-morrow Night.

Gen. Benjamin Harrison will reach New-York to-night at 9:50 o'clock. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Harrison and his private secretary, Mr. Tibbetts. During his stay in the city he will be quartered at the Waldorf. This is a departure from his custom, as he generally stops at the Fifth Avenue.

The Carnegie Hall meeting to-morrow night, at which the ex-President will be the principal speaker, promises to be a magnificent reception to Mr. Harrison. Every ticket has been given out, and there have been thousands of applications for tickets that could not be granted. M. M. Eckstein, who has charge of the arrangements for the meeting, says that he is besieged by persons who wish to hear Mr. Harrison, but he has given out the last ticket.

Among the interesting features of the meeting will be the singing of patriotic songs by trained voices. The decorations of the hall, the music, furnished by the Seventh Regiment Band, and the singing will all be of a patriotic type, and the effect, it is hoped, will be very striking.

Gen. Harrison will not read from manuscript, but will make a speech without the aid of notes, and much of it will be practically impromptu and applicable to the questions and demands of the hour.

VILAS AND BRAGG DISAGREE.

The General Wishes a State Ticket in Wisconsin; the Senator Doesn't.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 25.—Gold Democratic leaders from all parts of the State met in headquarters at the Plankinton House last night. The conference was for the purpose of mapping out a programme for the convention on Wednesday. The hitch came on the question of the advisability of putting a State ticket in the field, and over this there was a heated debate that lasted for hours.

Speeches were made by Senator Vilas, Gen. Bragg, James G. Flanders, and J. J. Hogan. Mr. Vilas and his followers are opposed to a State ticket, while Gen. Bragg is outspoken in urging that separate nominations be made all along the line, from Governor down to Coroners. There was considerable feeling.

The conference adjourned shortly before midnight without having decided the question. It will be left to the gold State Central Committee, which is to be selected by Wednesday's convention.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Bragg, Vilas, Flanders, Usher, Hogan, and Kingston was appointed to arrange a programme of action for the convention.

Are You Nervous?
Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. M. C. Groppner, Holyoke, Mass., says: "I am prescribing it in nervous diseases, with the best result. It makes a delicious drink."

BRYAN HAS SEEN HILL

THE SENATOR HAS NOTHING TO SAY CONCERNING THE MEETING.

Albany's Reception to the Candidate a Generous Outpouring of Citizens, Irrespective of Party Affiliations—Mr. Bryan Emphatically Announces His Allegiance to the Chicago Platform—Speech Cut Short by an Alarm of Fire.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 25.—William J. Bryan, as the candidate of a great party, was accorded a reception by Albany this afternoon and evening such as has seldom been accorded a visitor within her gates. It is estimated that 10,000 persons attended the meeting in City Hall Square, composed of Albanians and residents of places within a radius of fifty miles of the Capital. The police regulations at the railroad station were poor, and in the mad rush of the multitude to shake hands with the guest both Mr. and Mrs. Bryan were nearly thrown from their feet.

While Mr. Bryan was speaking fully one-third of those present left, mainly because they could not hear him. Just as he was about concluding his speech an alarm of fire was sent in. The alarm is sounded on the big City Hall bell, which hangs in the t

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Under the Polar Star—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
CASINO—In Gay New-York—8:10. Roof Garden.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
GARRICK—Thoroughbred—8:30.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE ROOF GARDENS—Vaudeville—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Roof Garden—Vaudeville—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15 to 12:00.
MANHATTAN BEACH—Orchestral Concert—2:30 and 7:15. Go's Evangeline—8:45. Rice's Carnival—3:30 and 9:00. Fireworks—8:15.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—New-York vs. Louisville—2:00 and 4:45.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—12:00 to 12:00.
TERRACE GARDEN—Die Uhlanen.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 26, 1896.

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WORK FOR CONGRESS.

Are the honest-money men looking to the nominations for the House of Representatives? Are they looking to those sharply and with a clear idea of how much depends upon right nominations and how these are to be brought about? We hope that they are, but we are by no means sure.

One of two situations will be found to exist in nearly every district—one where the district is ordinarily doubtful, the other where the district is usually safe for one party. In the former case it should be made absolutely certain that there is a sound-money organization which will work vigorously, early and late, for the best sound-money candidate, no matter to which party he may belong. If such an organization is compact, energetic, and aggressive, it will decide the election. If it is formed promptly, the result may very well be that each party will name a sound-money man.

In the latter case, where there is commonly a decided majority for one party, the sound-money organization should be made as strong as possible in that party. It should be announced, without hesitation or compromise, that where the majority puts up an unsound man and the minority puts up a sound man the organized sound-money men will support the latter. Where neither candidate is of the right sort a third candidate should be put up.

It will be seen that every sound-money organization of this sort will be able greatly to aid in the Presidential canvass. But the Congressional canvass is only less important. If Mr. McKINLEY is elected President, we shall be safe as to any free-coinage bill becoming a law, but that is not enough. We must be sure that no such bill can have any chance in the House. We must also be sure that no tricky measure—for the purchase of silver, for the coinage of the seigniorage, for hampering or embarrassing the Treasury in the steadfast maintenance of the gold standard—shall be passed by the House or seriously considered there. Our honor and our prosperity require the entire restoration of confidence, and to get this we must have a House that will not directly or indirectly fool with any proposition affecting the gold standard.

A PROHIBITION TOWN.

A Rutland newspaper has been mulcted in $1,000 for slander in charging the Governor of Vermont with selling liquor in violation of law in a hotel owned by him in Burlington. The substance of the charge as stated in the decision of the Supreme Court Judges who acted as arbitrators was that Gov. WOODBURY, while owning and operating the Van Ness House, "sold intoxicating liquor therein to the guests of the house and delivered it at their rooms and the public tables therein in great varieties, by the glass and otherwise, with a view to profit, in total disregard of the laws of the State and with the same freedom that the business of selling intoxicating liquors is carried on in hotels in other parts of the world," &c. It was said that the traffic went on at all hours of the night and on Sunday.

It appears plainly enough that this charge was not sustained, but incidentally much light was thrown upon the ways of hotels in a prohibition town, such as all towns in Vermont are by law bound to be. Guests of the hotel were accustomed to bring their own liquors, if so disposed, for consumption in their rooms or to be served at the public table. Sometimes they were stored or kept in charge by employés of the house.

Persons who did not take the precaution to provide themselves could send a waiter or a bellboy out for what they wanted. There was no difficulty in getting it at a neighboring drug store or in a near-by saloon or from a barroom adjoining the premises of the hotel, but not a part of them. This shows that the law was easily enough violated by others, if not by the hotel keeper, who, being a politician, had to be circumspect. Bellboys seem to have driven quite a trade of their own in liquors, getting a commission at the drug store in some cases and keeping a supply on hand in others.

Before the charge was brought against the owner of the Burlington hotel, clerks, waiters, and bellboys were very accommodating and it was easy enough to get drinks, though the actual selling was not done by the proprietor of the house. The demand had no difficulty in bringing the supply.

This is interesting on account of the strictness of the prohibitory law in Vermont, and it raises the question whether the spirit of subterfuge and evasion that is cultivated is not worse than the effects of a legally regulated liquor traffic.

MR. PLATT'S CONVENTION.

The convention of the Republicans at Saratoga has its comic as well as its serious aspects. Fourteen candidates actually balloted for, of whom ten have been formally presented, constitute an unusual and excessive supply for a mere State Convention. The certainty of Republican success may have multiplied the number of aspirants, but it is more likely that the conditions of the balloting last night were the result of a prearranged scattering of forces.

There is nothing so far in the proceedings of the convention that is calculated to beget increased confidence in the Republican Party as at present led and managed in the State of New-York. ALDRIDGE, the least worthy of all the candidates, was far in the lead in the two ballots, while the anti-Platt forces amounted to less than one-fifth of the total number of delegates. It is plain that no Republican can be named except with PLATT's consent and at PLATT's command. We do not see why any Republican should be willing to vote for an obedient servant of PLATT's who would not vote for PLATT himself.

It does not seem probable that PLATT will be nominated except as the result of a stampede like that which nominated HILL in 1891. The alacrity with which all of PLATT's enemies acquiesced in the scheme for making him the candidate for Governor seems to have aroused his suspicion. The readiness of BELDEN, whom JAKE SHARP described as a man who does not "stir around for nothing," to stir around to promote PLATT's nomination, the grim silence of WARNER MILLER, and the solemn assent of SANTON and ROBERTS were ominous. PLATT's friends took the alarm, and the "boss" himself seems to have had visions of the spooks that might troop from his political graveyard with substantial knives in their voluminous sleeves. He concluded that he had better not "chance it." But it would be better that he should be the Governor than own the Governor.

THE DECLARATION BY MR. PHELPS.

No Democrat of New-England has a higher claim to the respect of his party than Mr. E. J. PHELPS of Vermont. His great ability, his strong and high character, the firmness and force with which he has upheld the cause of the party where it was continually in a hopeless minority, the distinction that he conferred upon his party and his country when Minister to England—these are titles to confidence that none will deny.

Mr. PHELPS has resolved to support McKINLEY. "I am not a Republican," he says, "and never shall be. I do not believe in protection and shall never be converted to it. But in the throes of a deadly malady I cannot afford to eject the only physician who is in a situation to help me, because his political opinions are different from mine, or even because I think there are better physicians than he, if they could only be had in time."

The chief reason for this resolution by Mr. PHELPS is, of course, the policy of repudiation and debased currency adopted at Chicago. But there are others. He says:

"Aside from the financial delusions of the Chicago platform, its other features are almost equally objectionable. It proposes to repudiate in great part the National debt, to the distress of the thousands whose small resources are intrusted to the faith of the Nation and to the dishonor of our country in the eyes of the world; to destroy the protection we enjoy under the Supreme Court of the United States, the most honored, and, in the last resort, the most necessary institution we have, to restrain the arm of the National Executive from the repression of lawless violence, and even from the preservation of the very agencies of the Government itself; to violate the obligation and sanctity of existing contracts, and to restrict the freedom of private contracts in the future."

We do not entirely agree with Mr. PHELPS as to the manner in which he proposes to fight the Populist candidate and platform. But he takes ground which right-minded men must accept as solid. And it means much that a man of his standing, experience, and character should take this position. The associations of a lifetime are ties not easily broken. He breaks them by that force of rectitude that enabled him to form them. He remains true to his conscience when his party organization departs from the path which his conscience approves.

DRIVING THEM OFF.

Mr. MCKINLEY has been making it as difficult as possible for sound-money Democrats to vote the Republican ticket this year by the distinct threat that its success will mean a speedy return to the McKinley tariff policy. This is in effect a threat that if doubt and uncertainty regarding the currency are removed so that business confidence may revive and stimulate a renewal of prosperous times, a tariff agitation shall be begun at once to produce a new uncertainty and make business calculations impossible.

This persistent attributing of bad times to the wrong cause and insisting upon an application of the wrong remedy just as soon as there is an assurance that the real cause shall cease its pernicious operation make it pretty hard for those who are not Republican partisans to hold to the purpose of supporting Republican candidates, but the opening speech at the Saratoga Convention yesterday was very much like a vigorous and determined effort to drive all Democrats and even all independents from the support of such candidates in this State.

Mr. BLACK's address, which was intended to sound the keynote of the Republican canvass in this State, was mostly a tirade against the Democratic Party, not simply against the action of the Chicago Convention, but against the character and record of the party, against its acknowledged principles and its most respected leaders, past and present. It was in effect a notice that Democratic support was not wanted. Republican politicians are evidently calculating upon the sound-money sentiment in this State and the division among Democrats to enable them safely to take an extreme partisan course and use every advantage within their reach, bidding defiance to opposition of every kind. This ought to be a warning to the Democrats to maintain their own ground for sound money and for all the sound principles of their party and rally their forces to the ancient standard. They will risk nothing and may gain much.

BRYAN'S FATAL ADMISSION.

You know that if the world's crop next year of a certain article is very much greater than the crop this year, that article will fall in price. If the crop is much smaller than this year, that article will rise in price. You know that the law of supply and demand reaches and controls all sorts of property. [MR. BRYAN at Madalin, N. Y., on Aug. 22.]

Mr. BRYAN was talking to farmers. The remarks which we have quoted above set forth clearly the chief cause of the decline of the prices of agricultural products here during the last twenty-five years. But Mr. BRYAN and all the other silverites tell the farmers that these prices have fallen because of the "appreciation of gold" and the "demonetization of silver"!

For example, in New-England and in the West the stump speakers and other representatives of the Silver party are saying to the farmers that the fall of the price of potatoes has been caused by this "appreciation of gold" and this alleged "demonetization of silver," although the real cause is clearly disclosed to every intelligent man whose mind is not full of silver fog, and was pointed out by BRYAN himself in the words we have taken as a text. Last year's crop of potatoes was enormous and without precedent. It glutted the market. The quantity was reported officially to have been 297,000,000 bushels, while the trade estimate was 400,000,000, and the annual average for the five years immediately preceding had been only 178,000,000.

Mr. BRYAN shows how the law of supply and demand affects prices under such conditions, and then tells the farmer that the fall of prices has been due to the use of the gold standard!

Here is a table showing the enlargement of the output of cereals in this country since 1873, with some figures relating to farm animals, exports of hog products, and the world's product of silver:

IN TWENTY-TWO YEARS.

	1873.	1895.
Corn, bu.	932,274,000	2,151,138,580
Oats, bu.	270,310,000	824,444,537
Wheat, bu.	287,254,700	467,102,947
Rye, bu.	15,142,000	27,249,070
Barley, bu.	32,044,491	87,072,744
Buckwheat, bu.	7,887,700	15,341,339
All cereals, bu.	1,568,893,000	3,572,610,000
Cotton, lbs.	1,833,188,931	5,038,984,409
Potatoes, bu.	106,089,000	297,237,370
Hay, tons.	25,085,000	47,078,541
Horses, No.	9,222,470	15,124,057
Oxen and other cattle, No.	16,413,800	32,085,409
Lard produced, lbs.	282,000,000	666,000,000
Lard exported, lbs.	168,000,000	491,000,000
All hog products exported, lbs.	820,416,817	1,091,206,266
World's product of silver, oz.	63,267,000	165,000,000

*The year 1870.

Force is added to the comparison when it is borne in mind that the average crop of wheat for the five years immediately preceding 1893 was 529,000,000 bushels; that the demand for oats and horses has been affected by the use of the trolley and the bicycle; that panic due primarily to silver legislation and the discussion of the silver question has depressed the demand at home for consumption, and that the agricultural output abroad has been increased by legislation.

Mr. BRYAN's remarks at Madalin strike down the very argument by which he and his associates have procured the support of so many deluded farmers.

PLATT'S PUZZLE.

PLATT has for a good many years bristled with uses for the moralist, the publicist, and the political philosopher. He has been an excellent text for reproof and for edification But he has not, until just now, appealed to the psychologist. That is to say, there was never any doubt or mystery about his motives. He was governed by the commonest of the springs of human action—the love of power. PLATT does no doubt extremely like to have his own way, which is no indication whatever that he cares nothing for money, nor that he sacredly expends upon the organization the sums with which importunate office seekers and apprehensive corporations may pursue him.

The question about him heretofore has been, not why he has done what he has done, but why the Republican Party in this State has allowed him to do it. Now, however, a question has arisen about the motives of PLATT himself. What can possibly have induced him to play the prank he has been playing for the past three days? What has he been "up to"? First he allowed it to be understood that he might, in deference to the unanimous wish of his faithful lieges, be persuaded to waive his aversion to public station. Then, after the contingent candidacies of the more conspicuous among his lieges had begun to pale and dwindle, he suddenly announces that he cannot consent to be a candidate and that he would not accept the nomination if it were offered to him—that is to say, if he gave it to himself.

If he had said this last week, he would have saved the bosslets and their boomlets a great deal of trouble, and he would have averted much curious and now wasted speculation. He has replaced it by other curious speculation, such as that in which we are now indulging, as to why he did not say it. Did he really make up his mind only just before he announced it that it would not do for him to run for Governor? He has doubtless been of the opinion, so commonly expressed by members of his party, that it could elect a yellow dog in New-York this year, and it seemed natural and not discreditable that he should offer himself as a crucial test of the accuracy of this prediction. If the party could elect him, it could elect anybody, and his only chance would be in a year like the present, when everybody was thinking about something else. He will never have a better chance, and it is to be hoped his withdrawal indicates his consciousness that he cannot aspire to elective office.

But if he knows this now, why should he not have known it three days earlier? Or if he did know it before, why did he not say it before? Was it only as a test of the discipline of his forces that he held his peace, to see if there was anything that they would not stand? There is a legend in the German Army that FREDERICK THE GREAT, as such a test, used to stand soldiers up to be shot at. If they stood, he heaped honors and rewards upon them. If they ran away, he had them shot in reality. If this was PLATT's notion, he is bound to reward the boys, for none of them flinched. Our own notion is that he allowed the business to go on in order to light up a flickering ray of hope in the bosoms of MILLER and MILHOLLAND, only to extinguish it by declining. With what joy must those worthies have sharpened for these three days the knives which they hoped to operate on PLATT in Herkimer and in the brownstone district next November! And with what gloom did they learn yesterday that they must sheathe those weapons or turn them against the comparatively welcome ALDRIDGE or the far less odious Fish!

A WARLIKE RACE.

The Matabeles have been whipped. Their chiefs have surrendered to the British and there is peace around Buluwayo.

What will be the future of the Matabeles? Probably the fate of the North American redman will be theirs, and it is a pity, for they are men of prodigious bravery and uncommonly hard to whip. They marched straight up to British machine guns in full operation and almost captured some of them. A savage who will do that is a savage to be proud of as a mere human animal. It seems a bad policy to extinguish him altogether.

A strain of Matabele continued in the blood of a nation ought to produce occasional future heroes that would do it credit. But the heroic virtues, the personal prowess and daring that fit men for Homeric carnage, find small play and cold welcome in a world given up to making and selling. In an industrial civilization there is no place for the Piute or the Matabele.

Within fifty years Matabeleland will be as commonplace as New-Jersey.

It seems to have been a very pretty wedding at Newport yesterday, and it derived a pathetic interest from being the first appearance of the bride's father since his illness. This sign of his convalescence will rejoice not only everybody who knows Mr. VANDERBILT, but everybody who knows of him. That the young couple concerned had the grace to wait for the paternal benediction upon their union is a fact upon which they will have reason to congratulate themselves throughout their wedded life.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN would not, we believe, have made his way to the house of Mr. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT and insisted upon seeing his daughter, who was about to be married, for the purpose of frightening her into giving him $1,000,000. But when the more practical OPDYKE, from Elkhorn, Neb., does this thing he furnishes a valuable illustration of precisely what Mr. BRYAN is driving at and of what all his nonsense about bimetallism really comes to. BRYAN and the makers of his platform, as was more plainly expressed by OPDYKE of Elkhorn, "want to see the money evened up," but they take a more roundabout way than he does. Their mission, like his, is "to elevate the masses with free silver." Like him, they aim, among the first, at the man whose fortune, hereditary as well as acquired, has been gained in return for an enormous public service, and in particular for the service of bringing the grain fields of Nebraska closer to the markets of Europe. OPDYKE's motives are as respectable and his conduct as sane as BRYAN's, but he is rather more concrete and personal in his application of great truths than his teacher would altogether approve. Still, we can see no reason why, if OPDYKE is locked up, BRYAN should be left at large.

There is no Federal office holder in whom the advocacy of the Chicago ticket is more unbecoming than the President of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. Mr. MORRISON was not only an avowed sound-money man before BRYAN's nomination, but the office he holds is a quasi-judicial one and one that especially demands of the incumbent a conservative regard for the Constitution and the laws and a firm upholding of the National authority in securing the peaceable and orderly maintenance of commerce between the States against lawless interference. If Mr. MORRISON thinks that his devotion to party requires him to support the action of a convention that betrayed its principles to the extent of taking the stump for BRYAN, a decent respect for the opinions of mankind requires him to vacate his office.

We advise the Central Labor Union to waste no time in investigating MARK HANNA's record as a smasher of labor unions. HANNA is not running for office. The work would be fruitless. Better a thousand times send competent committees to Mexico, the United States of Colombia, and one or two other silver-standard countries with instructions to investigate and report upon the effect of free coinage on prices and wages.

The temporary Chairman of the Saratoga Republican Convention—one BLACK of Troy—is something of a fool. His notion that Democrats who are ready to promote the defeat of BRYAN and the election of MCKINLEY because the former is absolutely wrong on the currency and the latter is relatively right should be treated as "sinners who have repented" and who are seeking "forgiveness" from the Republican Party shows that he is an impudent fool. If he were old enough or sane enough to know the elements of party history, he would know that it is a proof of very great patriotism for any Democrat, to support the gold standard, despite Mr. MCKINLEY. He would also know that MCKINLEY himself is a belated and reluctant adherent of the gold standard, and that merely on his own record for sense, consistency, and courage he is very little better than BRYAN himself. What makes him better is that his party compelled him to get on a relatively strong platform. If, now, men in conspicuous posts in his party, like this blatherskite BLACK at Saratoga, are to blackguard Democrats who support the gold standard from conviction, Mr. MCKINLEY's strength is by so much lessened.

BRYAN'S FALLACIOUS ARGUMENT.

As to the Law of Supply and Demand Applied to the Silver Question.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Mr. Bryan, in his speech at Madalin on the 22d inst., says: "They refuse to apply to the silver that is produced in the world the law of supply and demand. We say increase the demand for silver by legislation, and that new demand 'will raise the value of silver bullion to $1.29.'"

I will give Mr. Bryan an illustration of the law of supply and demand applied to the silver question. I shall take two periods of fifteen years each as examples:

	Ounces.
1804 to 1878, total world's production	800,706,000
1804 to 1878, United States production	253,121,000
United States percentage of product, 35.	
1864, price of silver per ounce	$1.34½
1878, price of silver per ounce	1.15 1-16
1879 to 1893, total world's product	1,577,777,000
1879 to 1893, total United States product	648,080,000
United States percentage of product, 41.	
1879, price of silver per ounce	$1.12 3-10
1893, price of silver per ounce	.73

From 1864 to 1878 there was no silver money in circulation in the United States, but about 40,000,000 ounces were purchased by the United States Mint for minor silver coinage to prepare for resumption of specie payments in 1880.

From 1879 to 1893 there was purchased by the United States Mint, under the acts of 1878 and 1890, 459,016,700 ounces.

Mr. Bryan says in another portion of the same speech, "You know that if the world's crop of a certain article is very much greater than the crop of this year, that that article will fall in price."

And yet he claims that opening our mints to free coinage at the ratio that sixteen ounces of silver are equal in value to one ounce of gold will raise the price of silver from about 67 cents per ounce to $1.29 per ounce; the facts are exactly the opposite. The world's product of silver from 1879 to 1893 was 1,577,777,000 ounces, and 1864 to 1878 it was 800,706,000 ounces, the increase from 1879 to 1893 being 777,071,000 ounces, or nearly 100 per cent.; but the law of supply and demand proved its correctness, for the price of silver fell from $1.12 3-10 per ounce in 1879 to 78 cents per ounce in 1893, in spite of the fact that the United States had removed from the market and placed in storage vaults at a great expense 459,-946,700 ounces, or nearly 30 per cent. of the total world's product during that period.

Mr. Bryan alludes to another law of nature, that water will naturally run down hill. I am glad we have him make that admission, for it is owning to the fact that applying that law to the silver question the United States has greatly violated that law and has undertaken to force water to run up hill; this can be done, but only by an exertion of force sufficient to overcome the natural tendency of water to run down hill, and the greater the volume of water the greater the exertion of force required, but when the pressure of water becomes so great as to overcome the force used, nature asserts itself, and devastation and ruin will follow. The United States has done just that same thing in regard to silver; it has undertaken, in spite of the great increase of the product of silver, to maintain at a parity an uncertain quantity with an absolutely certain quantity, and the present depression in all branches of business throughout the country is evidence that the ability of the United States to maintain the necessary pressure is about ended, and in the event of the election of Mr. Bryan the reaction would take place, and ruin and devastation over the whole country would prevail. FRANCIS GOTTSBERGER.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1896.

WHAT LI HUNG CHANG MAY SEE.

Collections of Chinese Porcelains and Potteries in New-York Unsurpassed in Beauty.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

From day to day I read of the various plans for the entertainment of Viceroy LI Hung Chang. He is to be fêted, taken to West Point, and then under and on the Brooklyn Bridge, &c. Wouldn't he be surprised if he should enter a private residence in this town and find a chronological collection of the pottery and porcelain of his native land such as he could not see elsewhere in the world! That enlightened amateur, Mr. Charles A. Dana, could interest the Chinese statesman with his incomparable examples of the dynasties running over 2,000 years. Nowhere can such splendid specimens of the eras of Han, Sung, Yuan, and Ming be seen.

Heber R. Bishop, Esq., could delight the Viceroy's eyes with a matchless group of jades, agates, and bronzes, and Mr. James A. Garland's splendid collection of decorated porcelain in the Museum, supplemented by the Avery, Colman, and Moore cabinets there, would indicate that we have done in this city more to perpetuate the beautiful art of the old Chinese potters than the present Chinese Government has done. The Chinese Museum of Art of China has not yet been erected.

It is a matter of regret that Baltimore is not mentioned among the cities that Li Hung Chang will visit, for the Walters collection there, representing all varieties of Chinese potters' art, is probably the most comprehensive and valuable collection in the world.

Possibly some such courtesies are contemplated as have been outlined in this note. T. B.

Manhattan Club, New-York, Aug. 25, 1896.

A Royal Betrothal Promised.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—According to the World, the betrothal of Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands to Prince Bernard of Saxe-Weimar will be announced in September. Queen Wilhelmina will be sixteen years of age on Aug. 31 next, and Prince Bernard was eighteen years old on April 18 last.

LOSS OF THE FARMERS.

How a Debased Currency Affects Their Sales of Products.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The immediate future of this country now rests upon the decision of the ten grain-growing States of the Upper Mississippi Valley—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, and Missouri. The centre of power now lies in this section.

The area of these States is 605,850 square miles, and they now produce over 70 per cent. of the corn, wheat, and oats of the Nation.

In 1862 a large portion of these States was unorganized territory, untouched by the plow. Only 6½ per cent., 24,000,000 acres, was in corn, wheat, and oats. In 1891 a little over 20 per cent., over 80,000,000 acres, yielded 38,000,000 tons, which at $15.83 per ton farm value brought to farmers within a fraction of $920,000,000. The value per ton had fallen from $24.83 in 1881, but was equal to that in 1871, when it was $15.81. It was worth per ton more than in 1862, value then $14.42, all on a solid gold basis.—Facts from advanced sheets of a report of L. G. Powers, Chief of Bureau of Statistics, Minnesota.

It is manifest that the changes in the Coinage act of 1873 had not changed the conditions materially, unless to better them, because the highest returns for grain ever secured had been in 1881, eight years after silver is said to have been demonetized. In the year 1881 short crops of wheat in Europe brought about an export equal to a barrel of flour a year for 40,000,000 people, nearly as many as were supplied at home.

Nearly all of these farms were either under mortgage in 1862 or they have been bought and put under cultivation since that year with money borrowed on mortgage. From 1891 to 1895 two-thirds outside arid districts were free of any mortgage on the land and were well stocked.

There was no great change in the general conditions in this period. The year 1892 was one of general activity in business and of general prosperity in all sections of the country. A change in the protective features in the tariff was made in 1893, by which wool was put in the free list; but except in Ohio wool has not been a product of any moment in any of those States, and in Ohio itself the annual value of the wool is less than the value of hens' eggs annually produced.

There are very extensive manufactures in these States, but to the extent of at least from 95 to 97 per cent. they are of goods and wares that cannot be imported from foreign countries. According to the census classification of manufactures, which included flouring mills, meat packing, cheese factories, and creameries, their manufactures are very largely exported.

Yet between 1891 and 1895 something happened which has reduced the value of the grain crop from $15.83 per ton to $8.42, or, from a farm value of $918,741,304 to $531,764,360, making a difference to the farmers of $386,976,944.

The crops of corn, wheat, and oats of those ten States in 1891 and 1895 were as follows:

	Acres.	Bushels.
1891	80,688,145	2,075,765,000
1895	83,680,517	2,248,683,433
	Tons.	Farm Value. Per Ton.
1891	58,030,568	$918,741,304 $15.83
1895	56,479,475	531,764,360 9.42

What do these figures mean? Perhaps an object lesson will show.

In 1891 the farmer averaged for his grain crop $15.83 per ton; in 1895, $9.42; loss, $6.41. At a loss of $6.41 the cost of financial depression to the farmers of the grain-growing States was $386,976,944.

What caused the financial depression? All the National conditions of 1895 were as conducive to activity and prosperity as in 1891 and 1892. Prosperity exists when the distribution of all products is regular and continuous; that means a steady consumption for the support of life, to which about 90 per cent. of each year's product is devoted, and an equally regular consumption for the increase of capital in improvements upon land in the construction of railways, factories, workshops, and new dwellings, to which 10 per cent. of our product may be usually applied. The traffic or exchange for the support of life must go on, but when constructive enterprise is stopped, products pile up in excess of from 5 to 10 per cent., prices fall very low, while all over the country workmen who need these products stand idle.

There are now 24,000,000 men, women, and children occupied for gain in all the arts on which life depends. If constructive enterprise is paralyzed, as it has been, and only 5 per cent. are idle, that means 1,200,000 men out of work, and nearly 4,000,000 people suffering want, while the food they would consume chokes the farms with unsalable products. If 10 per cent. are idle, 2,400,000 need work and 7,200,000 people suffer want, while the food rots and wastes in the farmers' bins.

The curse of bad money is upon us, and millions are now suffering for the want of the very products which cannot be sold at cost upon the farms.

Establish good money and the change would come with such certainty and rapidity that men would wonder at their own folly in so long submitting to the demands of those who have put this curse of bad money upon them.

What these farmers are trying to find out is what did happen in that period between 1892 and 1895, each being very conscious of the loss to himself. That was in part accomplished by the Bland and Sherman acts, and that is the avowed object of the silver miners and their confederates in the proposal for the unlimited coinage of silver dollars of full legal tender at 100 cents, costing about 50 cents on a dollar in gold.

What happened between 1891 and 1895 was, that the evil effects of this debasement of coin came to light. The beginning of the remedy in the repeal of the Sherman act came too late to prevent the disaster of 1895 and the even worse conditions of 1896.

The greenback craze preceded and brought on the panic of 1873. The Greenback Party was crushed out of existence in 1874, when the whole West sustained President Grant's veto of further inflation.

The silver craze will be crushed out by the uprising of the farmers of the ten grain-growing States in November in support of the present standard and only lawful unit of value, a dollar made of gold. This gold standard already existed, but was established more fully by Andrew Jackson and Thomas Hart Benton in 1834. It was re-established by almost unanimous consent of Congress in 1873, after an exhaustive debate, beginning in 1870; again re-established in the resumption act of 1875; restored in its full integrity Jan. 1, 1879, when specie payment was resumed. It has been maintained throughout the wonderful period of progress in the ten grain-growing States until 1892. Then the subtle poison of National discredit under the threat of debasement exposed the cause and brought the true remedy into view.

That remedy consists in banding together the farmers, manufacturers, business men, and bankers—Democrats and Republicans alike—in a great union party for the maintenance of the honor and integrity of the Nation and the restoration of general prosperity by crushing out the fraud to which thousands upon thousands of honest but misguided men have lent their aid under the specious sophistry of the silver miners, their attorneys in Congress, and their confederates in the public agitation of their dishonest effort. EDWARD ATKINSON.

ANOTHER CRAZY BACONIAN.

He Gives a Charming Explanation of the Name "Horatio."

It is a good thing that Shakespeare is not held responsible for the folly of his commentators, any more than he is credited with their wisdom, for otherwise his reputation would long ago have been buried quite out of sight under a mountain of books in which human imbecility seems to have reached its culmination. The most ridiculous of all these volumes, perhaps, is one just issued, under the title of "The Shakespeare-Secret." It is by a German named Edwin Borman, and somebody named Harry Brett has taken the trouble to translate it into what passes for English.

Of course, the book is a revival of the Bacon theory, but people are so used to that form of mania nowadays that only its most acute manifestations can attract any attention. Herr Borman's case is very acute, as is shown by a few samples of his work, selected by The London Athenæum. For instance, the author quotes some well-known phrases and proverbs of Solomon's, which, he points out, appear, or are illustrated, in Bacon's works and in Shakespeare's, and then concludes:

"Thus all the proverbs we have named, together with the explanations thereof, stand in clear and indubitably intentional connection with the tragedy of 'King Lear.'"

Here is an illustration of this "clear and indubitably intentional connection":

"Solomon says: 'A wise servant shall have rule over a foolish son.' Francis Bacon mentions 'a servant or humble friend' who acts as 'arbiter in their disputes.' This corresponds exactly with the Earl of Kent in 'King Lear.'"

And so on, for the other instances and the other arguments, so called are neither better nor worse than this one. Perhaps the author reaches his zenith—or his nadir—in his "Hamlet" sections.

"Just as the 'Tempest,' he says, "shows the closest relation to the first essay on natural history, viz., to the history of the Winds, so do 'The Tragedy of Hamlet' stand in connection with the second section, namely, with 'The History of Life and Death.'" Accordingly, the reader is presently informed that Gertrude is "the Spirit's wife, the frail body on which the physician Hamlet practises his mental vivisection, drawing constant comparisons with the corpse-cel."

Laertes, it seems, is the word "Alert" by a transposition of letters; Cornelius is "the first name of the Roman historian Tacitus, of whose writings Bacon makes much use.

"Cornelius Tacitus means Cornelius the Silent. And the Cornelius of 'Hamlet' does not speak one word, in spite of his full-sounding name." Polonius "appears to be based on the name of the philosopher Appollonius Tiaci of Tyana." Marcellus is "a modification of the word Paracelsus." Bernardo is "the representative of Bernardino Telesio, the confederate of Severinus Danus, Hamlet, and Bacon." The word Horatio "is formed out of the exclamation Ho! and ratio (common sense, intelligence.")

Readers must by this time be exclaiming "Ho!" as they, too, are possessed of "ratio (common sense, intelligence.)"

PASSENGERS FROM AND TO EUROPE.

Gen. R. A. Alger Returns on the Steamship New-York.

The American Line steamship New-York, which arrived here yesterday from Southampton, England, after a pleasant passage of a little over six and one-half days, brought 436 cabin passengers, among whom were:

Gen. and Mrs. R. A. Alger, Miss Frances Alger, Charles Francis Adams, Dudley Buck, Col. and Mrs. A. L. Conger, Mr. and Mrs. M. Doran, F. A. Kursheedt, Jackson W. Snowalter, Judge C. E. Vanderourgh, Dr. George W. Warren, J. McClure Bellows, Pedro P. Hernandez, G. O. Haig, Lamar Q. Jones, W. Woolsey Johnson, the Rev. Dr. A. D. Sandford, and Oswald Sanders.

The North German Lloyd steamship Ems, from Genoa, Naples, and Gibraltar brought in her saloon the following passengers:

J. J. Barclay, United States Consul General at Tangiers; Mrs. Barclay and Vice Consul Julien Barclay, John J. Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. Austin W. Lord, Lieut. Commander Thomas C. McLean, United States Navy; William R. Morse, W. P. Sawyer, Judge J. C. Grubb, and A. T. Post.

The Anchor Line steamship Cheasis, from Glasgow, had among her first cabin passengers:

C. J. Alexander, T. E. Bennett, Judge C. A. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Donald, H. Scott Howell, R. T. Ranney, the Rev. and Mrs. L. Williams, and James Wilson.

The North German Lloyd steamship Spree sailed yesterday for Southampton and Bremen. Among her saloon passengers were:

Fred. W. Clark, George S. Duryee, Mr. and Mrs. Peter A. Horning, Henry Mathes, Edward F. Pond, Samuel J. Rikpel, W. R. Robeson, William M. Wells, and W. Young.

Among the passengers booked in outgoing steamships for to-day were the following:

White Star Line steamship Majestic, for Queenstown and Liverpool—Robert E. Bonner, Lieut. D. Diaz, U. S. N., Henry Mathes, of Mexico, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Fargo, Col. A. G. Howes, J. C. Potter, Capt. Stephen Y. Slyborn, United States Army, and family, and Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Thompson.

American Line steamship Paris, for Southampton—Alfred Ely, Lieut. D. S. Stanley, Jr., United States Army, Mr. and Mrs. W. Stone, Col. and Mrs. R. M. Bryce Thomas, Richard Gilpin Wood, George R. Crouch, and L. M. Greer.

Hamburg-American Line steamship Columbia, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg—Samuel Beck, W. Wilson Drake, Thompson Hollister, W. W. Lawrence, W. R. Mead, W. C. Magee, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Singer, and Frederick Schott.

Red Star Line steamship Southwark, for Antwerp—A. E. Barlow, the Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Bashford, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Crawford, Thomas E. Layton, and Leo Loacker.

Hamburg-American Line steamship Phœnicia, for Hamburg—Charles S. Bryan, Herman Ruppin, Joseph Woolfolk, and Hubert Drescher.

A Venezuela Settlement.

Referring to a Washington dispatch stating that at the State Department "an agreement upon Venezuela is expected before December," The London Chronicle says (Aug. 15):

We are able to add from our own knowledge that the settlement will be arrived at by including the so-called "settled districts" within the sphere of arbitration. This result having been at last reached, nobody will be inclined for a moment to further criticise the process. To Sir William Harcourt the thanks of both countries are due for the devotion and tenacity with which he has pursued this grave matter. He has profoundly studied the question, and his feelings upon it were so strong that he was determined that the session should not come to an end without either the basis of a settlement being reached or the utmost publicity being thrown upon the dispute. If Lord Salisbury feels the slightest doubt in his own mind of the wisdom of his course, he may be fully assured that every opinion worth having in Great Britain is behind him on this matter, and that when the record of his Premiership comes to be finally summed up and weighed, the settlement of the Venezuela boundary dispute on the lines of justice, peace, and civilization will be regarded as its principal achievement. Being human, we are constrained to add that the settlement now reached is absolutely and without any difference whatever upon the lines of complete arbitration ceaselessly urged in these columns since last December.

ZANZIBAR'S SULTAN DEAD

PALACE SEIZED BY SAID, KALID, WHO DECLARES HIMSELF SULTAN.

Sailors and Marines Landed from British Warships to Preserve Order—Anticipations of Trouble and Rioting as the Result of This Action—The New Sultan Supported by a Force of Seven Hundred Ashuris.

ZANZIBAR, Aug. 25.—Hamid bin Thewain, Sultan of Zanzibar, is dead. He was born in 1856 and succeeded his uncle, Sultan Sayyid Ali bin Said, in 1893.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The State Department has received the following cablegram from Consul Mohun at Zanzibar, dated Aug. 25:

"Sultan died at 11 o'clock this morning. Said Alid holds the palace. Sailors and marines landed. Rioting to-night feared."

In reference to Consul Mohun's dispatch, it is said at the State Department that the sailors and marines landed were in all likelihood from English ships, the Sultanate being a British protectorate. No American vessels have been on the east coast of Africa since the Castine's cruise, over a year ago, when her commander reported that there were scarcely any American interests to be protected in that vicinity.

TWO OF THE DYNAMITERS INSANE

From the Effects of Their Incarceration in Portland Prison.

SKIBBEREEN, Ireland, Aug. 25.—Albert George Whitehead, the Irish-American dynamiter who has just been released from Portland Prison after serving thirteen years of a sentence of imprisonment for life, has become insane from the effects of his incarceration, and it is believed that his condition is hopeless.

Whitehead, who was seen to be suffering from weakness of intellect, lack of memory, &c., when he was set at liberty, arrived here last evening and was welcomed by a large crowd of people who joined in a great public demonstration in his honor. Some time during the night Whitehead escaped from the home of the relatives with whom he was staying and disappeared.

Searching parties were organized this morning when his absence was discovered, and he was finally found about six miles from the town and taken back to be home of his relatives.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—A dispatch from Skibbereen to the Central News denies the statement published in an evening newspaper that Albert George Whitehead, the recently released Irish-American dynamiter, who last night escaped from the home of relatives at Skibbereen and disappeared, has been found.

An interview by a representative of The United Associated Presses was had to-day with Attorney Gaffney, who three years ago appeared on behalf of Dr. Thomas Gallagher of Brooklyn, N. Y., one of the dynamiters sentenced in June, 1883, to life imprisonment, before a commission appointed to inquire regarding the question of Dr. Gallagher's sanity. Mr. Gaffney stated that the Government hesitates to release Dr. Gallagher under the care of Dr. McBride alone, fearing that the appointment of an additional guardian, fearing that Gallagher may escape from Dr. McBride, and roaming through the country, create a sensation.

Mr. Gaffney further says that all of the convicted dynamiters who have been released under the care of Gallagher has become hopelessly insane through the harshness of the treatment he has received during his thirteen years' imprisonment.

Dr. Gallagher, it was authoritatively stated yesterday, is to be released from Portland Prison, where he is confined, in the course of the next ten days.

GEN. WEYLER'S PROPOSED DECREE.

The Cuban University to be Used for a Military Hospital.

HAVANA, Aug. 25.—A report is current in this city that it is the intention of the Government to close the University and use the building for hospital purposes.

The announcement that Capt. Gen. Weyler is about to issue a decree prohibiting the grinding of the coming sugar crop and the gathering of the coffee crop has elicited no comment on the part of the local press. In commercial and agricultural circles the issuance of the decree is awaited with anxiety, and considerable excitement is manifest.

The Chamber of Commerce of Havana meets to-night to consider what course to pursue when the decree shall have been issued. The general belief is that the measure will meet with strong opposition, because of its unpopularity.

SPANISH TROOPS DYING OF FEVER.

Many New and Dangerous Cases Reported from the Hospitals.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The official report of the Spanish Army Sanitary Corps for the second ten days of July shows that there were remaining in the military hospitals of Cuba at the end of that period 8,838 cases, 8,538 of which were new, and that 316 deaths occurred, 250 being due to yellow fever. Of the new cases, 116 were due to wounds in battle.

The United States Consul at Matanzas reports twenty-eight deaths from yellow fever, confined to Spanish troops, during the week ended Aug. 12, and fifty-two deaths from the same cause in Havana during the same period.

The Czar Starts on His Tour.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 25.—The Czar and Czarina left the palace at Peterhof at noon to-day on their way to Vienna, where the first of their visits will be made. Their Majesties took a railway train via Warsaw. They were accompanied by Prince Lobanoff-Rostovsky, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs; Gen. Count Vorontzoff-Dashkoff, Chief of the Ministry of the Imperial House and Imperial Domains; Prince Galatzin, and a full suite of aides de camp and Court attendants. The usual precautions of guarding the railway, &c., were observed.

To Aid the Cretan Christians.

LEGHORN, Aug. 25.—A party of 120 Italians sailed from this port to-day to assist the Christians in the Island of Crete against the Turks. Smaller contingents of Cretan sympathizers are also leaving other Italian ports to join the insurgents.

Committed Suicide at Eighty-seven.

Mary E. Gordon, a pauper at Snake Hill, near Jersey City, committed suicide Monday night by jumping from a third-story window. She struck on her head, fracturing her skull, and was dead when found. She was eighty-seven years old, and seemed to be contented. She was committed to the almshouse three years ago from West Hoboken. She had no relatives, so far as can be learned.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

—Capt. John L. Tiernan, Fifth Artillery, and John P. Story, Fourth Artillery, are detailed as members of the Examining Board at Fort Monroe in place of Major Henry G. Hasbrouck, Fourth Artillery, and Capt. James W. Ingalls, First Artillery. First Lieuts. Joseph M. Califf and Charles W. Hobbs, Third Artillery, will report in person to Col. Royal T. Frank, First Artillery, President of the board, for examination for promotion.

—The following transfers in the Twenty-first Infantry are ordered: First Lieut. Francis J. Kernan, from Company D to B; First Lieut. Frederick L. Palmer, from Company B to K; First Lieut. Edward W. McCaskey, from Company K to D, and First Lieut. Charles J. Treat, Fifth Artillery, is detailed for duty as Adjutant and Ordnance Officer of the sub-school of artillery, Fort Riley, Kan.

—Lieut. C. E. Lasher is ordered to the Bennington, vice Lieut. W. F. Elliott, detached and ordered to the Philadelphia, vice Lieut. T. S. Phelps, detached and ordered to the Alert, vice Lieut. J. H. C. Coffin, detached and granted three months' leave.

—Ensign J. E. Sypher is ordered to duty

AN OPEN LETTER TO MR. BRYAN.

F. B. Thurber Calls His Attention to Some Railroad Statistics.

F. B. Thurber of this city has sent the following open letter to William Jennings Bryan, the candidate of the Chicago Convention for President of the United States:

"NEW-YORK, Aug. 24, 1896.

"William J. Bryan,

"Dear Sir: In your Madison Square Garden speech, you said: 'Railroad rates have not been reduced to keep pace with falling prices.'

"I have been Chairman of a Merchants' Committee on Railroad Transportation and a student of this question for many years, and, assuming that you wish to be absolutely correct in all your statements, I submit the following facts embodied in a report adopted by the National Board of Trade at its last annual meeting, showing that rates for the transportation of freight have fallen more than the prices of most commodities. The report says:

"'As an illustration of the progressive reduction in the charge for transportation, the average charge for carrying a ton of freight one mile on thirteen of the most important railroads of the United States during 1865 was 3.08 cents; in 1870, 1.81 cents; in 1875, 1.36 cents; in 1880, 1.01 cents; in 1885, 0.83 cents; in 1890, 0.77 cents; in 1893, 0.76 cents. These railroads performed one-third of the entire freight transportation during 1893, and from the figures given it appears that 0.76 cents would pay for as much transportation over their lines in 1893 as could have been obtained for 3.08 cents twenty-eight years earlier. This reduction, amounting to three-fourths the average rate for 1865, has been exceeded in that of the lessened price of but few, even of those articles in the manufacture of which new inventions have worked the most radical changes.

"'The entire transportation performed by the railroads of the United States during the twelve years ending June 30, 1894, was equivalent to moving 136,709,677,822 passengers and 897,995,382,838 tons of freight one mile. Had rates averaging as high as those of 1882 been collected upon this traffic, the railroads would have received $2,529,043,459 more than they actually received. The importance of the transportation interests of the country as a leader in industrial activity is not generally appreciated. It touches the business interests from every point. This is illustrated by the fact that in 1893 there were about 874,000 men employed on the railroads of the United States; in 1894 this number had fallen to about 780,000; and since 1893 nearly one-fourth of the mileage of the United States has gone into the hands of receivers. The throwing out of employment of an army of 600,000 men was only a part of the difficulty. Not only were the number of those employed decreased, but the incomes of those who remained were lowered. There was a general cut of wages in all grades of the service. Five thousand general officers suffered as well as 100,000 mechanics, 500,000 shopmen, and over 500,000 other operatives. Wages were lowered directly and time was reduced, bringing about the same results indirectly. Industries depending on railroads for a demand were affected, and many millions of people besides those actually discharged and their dependents found themselves less able to buy the necessaries of life.

"'During the year ending June 30, 1894, railroad stock, having par value of $3,060,150,099, or 63% per cent. of the total, received no dividend. During the three years ending June 30, 1894, 38,178 miles of road, capitalized at $494,821,000, were sold under foreclosure. From Jan. 1 to July 1, 1895, these totals were increased by 2,049 miles, capitalized at $149,615,000 each, respectively, which went into the hands of receivers and were sold under foreclosure.

"'These sad tales of diminishing returns to investors, financial disasters, and widespread insolvency clearly indicate that the present railroad charges are not too high, unless it is desirable to reduce all railroad corporations to the condition of uniform and hopeless bankruptcy, and whatever may be the opinions of citizens on the other questions embodied in the present political campaign, nothing can be gained by discriminating erroneous views in regard to railroads. Thirty years ago your assertion would have been correct, but a progressive reduction from 3.08 cents per ton miles in 1865 to 0.76 cents per ton miles in 1893, and 0.75 in 1895, is certainly greater than the reduction in most other commodities. The logic of events has convinced me that we have no longer anything to fear from too high rates of freight, but the present danger is from unjust discriminations in transportation rates. I have been long all in my power in connection with the commercial bodies to remedy this evil, and solicit your influence to this end. Respectfully yours,

"F. B. THURBER."

CHARGED WITH SMUGGLING.

Four Members of the Steamer Panama's Crew in Ludlow Street Jail.

The cook, the assistant steward, the baker, and a night watchman on the Spanish Line steamship Panama, were held by United States Commissioner Alexander yesterday on charges of smuggling, and were sent to Ludlow Street Jail in default of $200 bail each.

The credit for the capture of the prisoners, who are Spaniards, is due to Policeman William Edwards of the Old Slip Police Station. When patrolling his beat on South Street on Monday evening he saw three men leave the steamer, which was moored at Pier 10, East River. The men carried a large bag, and the policeman, believing they were smugglers, went in pursuit of them. They dropped their burden, ran along the stringpiece outside of the pier shed and climbed aboard the steamship by means of a large hawser. The policeman then carried the bag to the Custom House Inspector on the pier, and told him of the occurrence. A search was made for the men, but they could not be identified.

By this time the smugglers had reached their quarters on the big steamer, and all efforts to find out who they were were fruitless.

It happened that the master of the ship, Capt. Casquero, and Collector Kilbreth's special detective, E. T. McDonald, and S. E. Demarest of the Collector's office, had gone ashore from the steamship, and were enjoying themselves at the theatre. When they returned late at night Capt. Casquero called his men before him, and after much questioning the three men Policeman Edwards had seen running away, the baker, night watchman, and assistant steward, confessed. The cook also admitted that he had planned to smuggle ashore a lot of cigars and cigarettes in a big bag, but, becoming frightened by the experience of the others, he had thrown the bag overboard. Several men were hard at work last night grappling for the bag. In the bag which was found by Policeman Edwards were 918 packages of cigarettes.

Capt. Casquero, who is personally responsible to the United States Government in this case in the sum of $400, feels keenly his position, as he has prided himself on the honesty of his crew and the good reputation he bears. The prisoners' names could not be learned last night, but one of them, the assistant steward, is known as "Parkhurst," because of his resemblance to the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—HOFFMAN—Samuel A. Beardsley of Utica.

—WINDSOR—Cecil Gosling, British Vice Consul at Havana.

—MURRAY HILL—Gen. Cyrus Bussey of Washington, D. C.

—MAJESTIC—Ex-Senator John R. McPherson of New-Jersey.

—GILSEY—Paymaster Theodore S. Thompson, United States Navy.

—IMPERIAL—United States Marshal Albert A. Wilson of Washington, D. C.

—HOLLAND—James D. Yeomans of the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Gen. Russell A. Alger of Michigan, Judge Walter R. Staples of Virgina, Porfirio Diaz, Jr., of Mexico, and Mrs. Amelia E. Barr of Cornwall, N. Y.

—WALDORF—Enrique Dupuy de Lome, Spanish Minister at Washington; Hugh O'Beirne of the British Embassy, Baron de Watterville of France, and Hugh McMillan of Detroit.

One Fare Round Trip.

$19.00 to Indianapolis and return via Pennsylvania Railroad, account National Democratic Convention. Tickets good going Aug. 29 to Sept. 1; good returning until Sept. 7.—Adv.

HOLD TO THE OLD FAITHS

Continued from Page 1.

bodying views new and strange to the Democratic Party, destructive to the welfare of our citizens, imperiling the life of our Constitutional Government, and impeaching the honesty of the United States among the nations of the world.

"The Chicago Convention, having failed in its duty and having adopted a platform absolutely at variance with the past platforms of the Democratic Party in the Nation and in Massachusetts, it becomes the necessary duty of the Democrats of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to assemble again in convention to reaffirm the ancient principles of the Democratic Party and to choose delegates to a new convention of the Democrats of the United States, and

"Therefore, We, Democrats of Massachusetts, who are loyal to the old Democracy, in convention assembled, hereby reaffirm and re-declare our belief in each and every principle laid down in the platform of the Democratic Party of this State, adopted by its delegates in convention assembled on April 21, 1896.

"And further, we oppose the free and unlimited and independent coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, as a principle dishonest and unjust to the creditor, defrauding the savings bank depositor of a large part of his savings, reducing the wages of the workingman, while increasing the cost of all he consumes, robbing the veteran of a part of his pension, lowering the value of his policy to each policy holder in a life insurance company, fraternal or benefit order, and debasing our standard of value to that of the poorer and less civilized nations of the world.

"We oppose the assault upon the integrity of one of the great branches of our Government implied in the doctrine that the Supreme Court of the United States shall be reorganized whenever its decision shall have contravened the decrees of a party convention.

"We oppose the attack upon the principles of civil service reform as an attempt to degrade the efficiency, honesty, and economy of every department of the public service. We oppose the attack upon the action of the National Administration at the time of the Chicago riots. We oppose the attempt to restrict the rights of individual contract.

"We reaffirm our confidence and pride in the firmness, courage, and patriotism of the Administration of Grover Cleveland, who, under exceptional difficulties, brought about by past errors of Republican legislation, heroically maintained the honor and integrity of the Nation. We repudiate the actions of the Chicago Convention as revolutionary.

"We repudiate the Chicago platform as undemocratic. We deny the right of the Popular Nominations that convention for the Presidency to represent the real Democracy of the United States, and we call on all Democrats who still believe in the principles laid down in the present and all past platforms of the Democratic Party of Massachusetts to support the action of the approaching National Democratic Convention at Indianapolis."

The platform was adopted unanimously, amid applause.

Roland W. Boyden of Beverly presented the report of the committee appointed to report thirty delegates and thirty alternates, and the same was adopted. The delegates are:

Delegates—Charles S. Bird, Walpole; Sigourney Butler, Boston; Charles A. Conant, Boston, James E. Cotter, Hyde Park; Thomas B. Cotter, Winchester; Charles Davis, Plymouth; John C. Desmond, Waltham; William L. Douglass, Brockton; James E. Estabrook, Worcester; William Everett, Quincy; Thomas J. Gargan, Boston; William T. Jones, Medford; George T. Keyes, Pepperell; Henry W. Langdon, Boston; Charles G. Lane, Norwood; Henry B. Little, Newburyport; Leander Sprague, Fitchburg; George T. McLaughlin, Sandwich; Marcus O. Merritt, Chelsea; Godfrey Morse, Boston; William R. Plunkett, Pittsfield; Lewis La Verne Ragan, Boston; Charles T. Ralston, North Adams; W. B. Rice, Quincy; Charles G. Saunders, Lawrence; Charles C. Spalman, Springfield; Eben S. Stevens, Dudley; Joseph L. Sweet, Attleborough; Charles Warren, Dedham; Frank H. Zabriskie, Greenfield.

The permanent officers of the convention were appointed a permanent Executive Committee, with full power to fill vacancies or do other necessary business. The regular business of the convention being at an end, Col. John R. Fellows of New-York was introduced amid applause and addressed the convention. He was listened to with great favor as he discussed what he called the basic truths of Democracy.

"If we keep the true party principles," he said, "and they steal the party banner and control, under the guise of regularity, then we are the regular Democracy, and they are the bolters."

The name of George Fred Williams, when mentioned by Col. Fellows, was hissed.

The Chairman read this telegram from the Maine State Convention:

"Maine sends earnest greetings to her mother State, and our sound-money Democracy joins hands with yours in the glorious effort to preserve our public credit, to maintain its monetary standard, and to redeem Democracy from the heretical aggressions of Populism."

The convention then adjourned.

REBEL JOYFULLY IN PENNSYLVANIA.

National Democrats in That State Rally Under Jefferson's Name.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25.—The State Democratic Sound Money Convention was called to order in Musical Fund Hall this afternoon by William M. Singerly, publisher of The Philadelphia Record. The auditorium was filled.

Mr. Singerly made a brief address regarding the movement, and then introduced John C. Bullitt of this city as permanent Chairman of the convention, a temporary organization having been dispensed with. Mr. Bullitt, who was referred to by Mr. Singerly as "the warhorse of Democracy," was loudly applauded as he appeared on the platform and began his speech. He spoke, in part:

"By irregular, fraudulent, and high-handed means, the control of the convention was obtained by Altgeld, Tillman, and their confrères. They bore down upon the minority with relentless and unscrupulous force, and adopted a platform in direct contradiction of Democratic principles and replete with 'false doctrines, heresy, and schism.'

"I am aware that many Democrats have been seriously influenced by the thought that the platform adopted at Chicago was the regular platform, and the ticket nominated by that convention was the regular ticket, and that the party was bound by the action of the majority, adopted by its regularly constituted authorities.

"While this rule of the right of the majority to control is entitled to respect, and should not be gainsaid or controverted for any ordinary or trivial cause, yet when the majority undertakes to subvert and overturn the foundations upon which the Democratic edifice has rested from its origin to the present time; when they defy and set at naught the fundamental principles of the party, and substitute in place thereof doctrines that are flatly opposed to such principles; doctrines that import inflation and derangement in our finances—debasement of the currency, and violation of the obligation of contracts, public and private; doctrines that, if carried out, would lead to disorder, rioting, destruction of property, and disintegration of our social organization, there is, and can be, no law or rule, human or divine, that can bind the sense of honor or the conscience of any true Democrat to the support of such a platform or such a ticket.

"And if any Democrats have any latent doubts as to whether they owe a duty to William J. Bryan to vote for him as the apparent or so-called regular candidate of the party, let them but read what Bryan himself has said upon the binding force of party platforms and nominations.

Mr. Bullitt's remarks were frequently interrupted by applause, and when he mentioned Mr. Bryan's name there was some hissing.

The roll of the convention was called by Congressional districts. The printed list of delegates showed 135 delegates and 41 alternates from 34 counties to be in attendance. Other counties would have sent delegates, it was stated, but there was not sufficient time for the representatives to reach Philadelphia.

A State Central Committee and delegates to the National Convention were next chosen. The following are the electors at large: William Singerly, Philadelphia; A. S. Landis, Blair; S. C. McCandless, Allegheny; John Blanchard, Centre.

The Committee on Resolutions entirely revised the platform as originally prepared and affirmed the financial plank of the platform of the late Democratic State Convention at Allentown. The platform is as follows:

"We, the representatives of the National Democratic Party of Pennsylvania, in convention assembled, asserting the principle that representatives of a free people derive their powers from the consent of those for whom they are delegated to act, deny the power or authority of the recent Chicago Convention to impose upon the Democrats of the sovereign State of Pennsylvania any obligation to support candidates for President and Vice President of the United States whose declarations, and the platform upon which they stand are at variance with the vital principles of the Democratic Party of the country as heretofore declared and reiterated throughout its patriotic and glorious history.

"We also deny that allegiance to any party organization requires or will excuse our support of policies which we believe to be subversive of the integrity and general welfare of our country and dangerous to the perpetuity of our Government.

"We declare our unalterable adhesion to the declaration of principles unanimously adopted by the representatives of the Democratic Party of Pennsylvania at Allentown on the 29th day of April last as true Democratic doctrine, and of binding force, and we especially emphasize the following planks as true Democratic doctrine:

"'We demand a repeal of all laws authorizing the issue or reissue of greenbacks and Treasury notes of doubtful constitutionality, originally issued under the plea of military necessity, and under a pledge of early withdrawal. They are a constant menace of financial disaster and dishonor. They should have no place in the currency of the country.

"'We believe that the Federal Government should be entirely divorced from the business of banking, and that Congress should enact such legislation as will give the country a banking currency ample in volume for the needs of business, and absolutely secure under every contingency, and at all times redeemable in gold. We are in favor of a firm, unvarying maintenance of the gold standard.

"'While we favor the most liberal uses of silver consistent with the enforcement of a gold standard, we are absolutely opposed to the free coinage of silver and to the compulsory purchase of silver bullion by the Government.

"We believe that the interests of the people demand that the earnings of trade, agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, and especially the wages of labor, should be paid in money of the greatest intrinsic value and of the highest standard adopted by the civilized nations of the world. We are therefore unalterably opposed to all devices and schemes for the debasement of our currency, and to all evasions and compromises of a question so closely affecting individual and National credit and honor.

"We heartily indorse the Administration of President Cleveland, and congratulate the country upon the firmness, wisdom, and ability shown by him in all matters attending the interests of the country. We especially commend his wise, determined, and successful effort to maintain the National credit, to avert financial and business disturbances, and to protect the country's honor.

"We hold that the Chicago Convention violated the established laws and traditions of the Democratic party and trampled upon its time-honored usages and principles by rejecting the expressed choice of a majority of the States through their national committeemen for the temporary presiding officer of the Convention, by unseating delegates seated by the unanimous vote of the State Convention in order to secure a two-thirds majority to carry out its revolutionary purposes, by repudiating sound and honest currency (the gold and silver of the Constitution of equal value), and through the unlimited coinage of silver on a false ratio of value demonetizing gold; by attacking the sanctity of contracts; by discharging the purpose to subvert the Supreme Court to partisan control and the dangerous dictation of popular passion and excitement, through changing its membership to conform to the varying will of the legislative and executive branches of Government; by refusing to endorse the patriotic and pure Democratic administration of President Cleveland, and by encouraging lawlessness, rebellion, and anarchy in the resolution denouncing the enforcement of the laws and the preservation of peace and public order through the legitimate functions of the courts and the Executive.

"When we observe that this betrayal of the Democratic Party has been supplemented by an alliance largely brought about by the solicitation of the Chicago nominee for President and the party organization created by the convention, with organizations openly avowing the purpose to destroy the Democratic Party, to revolutionize the Government, to confiscate the property of citizens, and to arbitrarily divide it among the thrifty and unthrifty.

"And when we find a majority of our constituted State organizations deserting Democratic principles for the selfish purpose of success, we declare there is no alternative for the preservation of Democracy other than nomination by the National Democratic Party, in convention assembled, at Indianapolis, of Democratic statesmen for President and Vice President, on a sound Democratic platform, and to the platform so adopted and the ticket so nominated we pledge our loyal and unfaltering support."

The name "Jeffersonian Party" was chosen, and the convention adjourned.

JOHN C. BLACK FOR GOVERNOR.

Illinois Independents Put Up a State Ticket and Choose Delegates.

For Governor—Gen. JOHN C. BLACK.

For Lieutenant Governor—CHESTER A. BABCOCK, Quincy.

For Secretary of State—CHARLES S. WILEY of Coles County.

For Auditor—HENRY F. W. BRING, Washington County.

For Treasurer—EDWARD RIDGLEY, Springfield.

For Attorney General—W. S. FORMAN, St. Clair County.

For Trustees of University—S. H. BUSSEY, Champaign County; C. F. BABCOCK, Cook County, and AUGUST NIEHAUS, Peoria.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—The State Convention of the National Democratic Party was called to order by Chairman Ewing of the State Executive Committee at 12:30 o'clock. The galleries had been crowded long before.

The reading of the call for the convention having been dispensed with Chairman Ewing reviewed the organization and programme up to the present of the sound-money movement in Illinois and throughout the country. His reference to the sound-money Democracy as "exclusive Democrats" was cheered.

An outburst of applause, long continued, greeted the first reference to President Cleveland. The mention of Senator Palmer's name drew forth another hearty demonstration, as did references to Secretary Carlisle and Henry Watterson.

Gov. Altgeld's name was received with hisses. L. F. Hamilton of Sangamon County was named as temporary Chairman. After the appointment of the usual committees Senator Palmer made a somewhat lengthy speech, and was followed by ex-Congressman Forman, who spoke briefly. The convention took a recess until 3 o'clock.

The Committee on Credentials, upon the reassembling of the convention, reported all delegates present entitled to seats. The Committee on Permanent Organization recommended the election of J. H. Eckels, Controller of the Currency, as permanent Chairman, and that the temporary organization, other than Chairman, be made permanent. The report was adopted unanimously.

Mr. Eckels was roundly applauded on taking the chair. Among other things he said:

"If the occasion which has caused this gathering is a matter of profound regret to us all, yet there is no one here but feels that under the call of duty he could do nothing less than give expression to his convictions.

"There is here no personal feeling against any Democrat within the borders of this State, no anger against those who once were Democrats except the anger that comes to every Democrat who sees that those whom they have honored have wounded the party nigh unto death in the house of its friends.

"We are here to name candidates who are democratic, to enunciate principles that have been democratic throughout all history of the party. We are here to make no alliance with Populists, to have no dealings with Socialists. We are here as the champions of the plain people of this country."

Mr. Eckel referred to State affairs and evoked great applause by declaring that "Altgeldism is not Jeffersonian Democracy. We repudiate it."

He spoke of Grover Cleveland as "one of the greatest; one of the most profound; one of the most patriotic Democrats that ever sat in the Presidential chair"—a statement that brought forth great applause, as did every mention of President Cleveland's name.

The Committee on Delegates at Large recommended the names of Gen. John M. Palmer, Gen. John C. Black, William S. Forman, John P. Hopkins, B. T. Cable, Henry S. Robbins, C. A. Ewing, and R. C. Sullivan, as Delegates at Large to the National Convention, each to have one-half vote. The report was adopted without opposition.

Senator Palmer then placed in nomination for Governor, Gen. John C. Black, referring in eloquent terms to Gen. Black's distinguished services. Gen. Black was nominated by acclamation, as were all the other nominees, who are as follows: Lieutenant Governor, Chester A. Babcock, Quincy; Secretary of State, Charles S. Wiley of Coles County; Auditor, Henry E. W. Bring, Washington County; Treasurer, Edward Ridgeley, Springfield; Attorney General, W. S. Forman, St. Clair, and Trustees of the University of Illinois, S. H. Bussey, Champaign; C. F. Babcock, Cook, and Aug. Niehaus, Peoria.

The platform reported by the Committee on Resolutions and adopted with enthusiasm is very lengthy. It declares that the Democratic Party is primarily and solemnly pledged to liberty regulated by law; to equal justice to all men of whatsoever condition or persuasion, religious, political; to economy, to peace, and honest friendship with all nations, and entangling alliances with none; to the payment of debts in honest money, and to the maintenance of the public faith, and is opposed to class legislation, and indorses "every act, executive, legislative, and judicial, of the present Democratic National Administration."

The second section declares that the gold dollar is now, and for more than sixty years has been, the American standard of value fixed by the Democratic statesmen who were opposed to a debased and fluctuating currency, and that it is the measure upon which private and public faith has rested and now rests, and declares unreservedly in favor of maintaining that standard.

Section three favors the use of silver as currency and the coinage and circulation of such quantities thereof as can be kept at parity with gold coin, but opposes "the free and unlimited coinage of silver by the United States Government as a measure certain to impair contracts, disturb business, diminish the purchasing power of the wages of labor, inflict irreparable injury upon commerce and industry, and fasten an ineffaceable stigma upon the financial honor of the American people."

Succeeding sections demand the retirement of the United States from the banking business and the gradual redemption or cancellation of all United States and Treasury notes; charges to the "monstrous McKinley tariff and the McKinley-Sherman Silver Purchasing act, neither of which could have passed a log-rolling, money-wasting Congress without the other," the panic and depression of 1893 and succeeding years; denounces Republican protection as a fraud and robbery of the many for the few; declares for tariff for revenue only; scores the Republican National Convention as dominated by the intriguing attorneys of favored interests and the Democratic National Convention as controlled by agents of the silver mining interests, agitators, and demagogues.

Continuing, the platform commends the "honesty, economy, courage, and fidelity" of the present National Administration, and declares "uncompromising in favor of the Constitutional independence of the United States Supreme Court as one of the three co-ordinate powers in this Government," and especially commends President Cleveland for his impartiality in the selection of the members of this court.

Having completed the ticket as named above, the convention at 5:15 o'clock adjourned sine die.

STRONG MEN OF VIRGINIA LEAD.

Sound-Money Democrats Purpose to Have a Fair Election, Too.

RICHMOND, VA., Aug. 25.—The Virginia sound-money Democrats are making a determined fight against the Populistic declarations of the Chicago Convention and the nominees of that body. Meetings were held yesterday in all parts of this State to elect delegates to the convention which meets here Thursday to send representatives to the National body.

The leaders of the sound-money movement are greatly encouraged by the reports received from yesterday's primaries. These indicate that the State Convention will be largely attended.

Ex-Gov. William E. Cameron, who was the most brilliant leader in the readjuster movement of 1881, is stumping Virginia in opposition to the Chicago nominees. This gentleman, who is regarded as one of the ablest political speakers in Virginia, proposes to speak in every section of the State during the present campaign. He is anxious to have some discussion with United States Senator John D. Daniel on the financial question, and a proposition to this effect will no doubt be made as soon as the latter gentleman returns from Europe Saturday.

The sound-money State Convention will be composed of some of the most prominent Democrats in the State. Joseph Bryan of The Richmond Times will probably preside over it. He was for several years a member of the Executive Committee of the party. He has come into prominence by the determined fight he has made through his paper for fair elections in Virginia. He proposes that in this contest the Democrats shall give the people a fair election or they will know the reason why not.

The Republicans, with sound money people, are making the best fight put up by the opponents of Democracy for fifteen years or more.

REACHING OUT FOR CONGRESSMEN.

Sound-Money Democrats in Alabama Will Try in Three Districts.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 25.—To the surprise of the Democratic Silver Congressional candidates who thought they had things their own way and that the sound-money revolt would not pertain to them, several counties in the Second and Third districts yesterday selected delegates to District Conventions to be held at a date in September to be hereafter named.

It developed to-day that the sound-money Democrats intend concentrating their fight for Congressmen in the Second, Third, and Ninth districts, wherein the silver nominees will be Stallings, Clayton, and Underwood. It is believed that Thomas H. Clark, Speaker of the Alabama House, will oppose Stallings and G. L. Corner, Mayor of Eufala, will probably oppose Mr. Clayton.

It is understood that plans are well laid for a strong fight, when the sound-money Democrats believe they can win in the districts named.

J. STERLING MORTON'S CANDIDACY.

Isn't Seeking but Would Like to Have the Indianapolis Nomination.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 25.—Secretary of Agriculture Morton will attend the Sound Money Democratic Convention at Indianapolis. With him will be the Nebraska delegates and a number of visitors, who will, unless present signs fail, urge with vigor his availability as a Presidential candidate.

The Lincoln contingent says that the Secretary is not seeking the nomination, but he will not refuse it, and his friends in this city think his chances good.

They count on support from Iowa, South Dakota, Massachusetts, and Virginia.

Col. Irish Leads the Californians.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 25.—The Sound Money Democratic League of California last night elected thirteen of the eighteen delegates to the Indianapolis Convention to which this State is entitled. The remaining delegates will be named by the Los Angeles Sound Money Democratic League clubs. Col. John P. Irish will head the delegation.

A Safety Letter Box.

A letter box which has been approved by the Postmaster General, Postmaster Dayton of this city, and the Superintendent of the Free Delivery in New-York is on exhibition in the Federal Building. The box differs in appearance very little from those now in use. Its chief safety appliance is a bag which opens and closes automatically when a letter is deposited. This bag is removed by the carrier, but he cannot reach its contents, the key to it being kept at the Post Office. It has been in use in Italy, Austria, and other countries.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—The Binghamton Chronicle Printing and Publishing Company, to conduct a general job printing business and publish a weekly newspaper in Binghamton; capital, $30,000. Directors Francis Curtis, George E. Green, Joseph Brownell, George B. Curtis, and Arthur J. Dibble.

—City Realty Company of this city; capital, $5,000. Directors—Charles O. Dodge, George L. Wheelock, and E. W. Griffiths of this city, and D. G. Griffiths and H. L. Parsons of Brooklyn.

G. A. R.—St. Paul.

The B. & O. R. R. will sell tickets to St. Paul, $25.00 round trip, going Aug. 29 to 31, returning until Sept. 16. Offices 172, 415, and 1,140 Broadway.—Adv.

WEDDED AT THE BREAKERS

Continued from Page 1.

quets of the bridesmaids were of pink roses and lilies of the valley, tied with broad satin ribbon, embroidered with lilies of the valley.

The best man, Payne Whitney of the Yale crew, brother of the bridegroom, and the ushers, Alfred Vanderbilt, brother of the bride; O. H. MacMillan, Frank L. Polk, Columbus C. Baldwin, and R. L. Cottenet, were also indispensable in the matter of the reception, they conducting the guests to Mr. and Mrs. Whitney and presenting them. The boutonnières of the ushers were of lilies of the valley, that of the best man of white orchids, while Mr. Whitney wore gardenias in his buttonhole.

The wedding breakfast was ordered promptly at 12:30 o'clock, it being served in the dining room at the Breakers, which many think the most beautiful room in the grandest of grand structures. There were twelve small tables, seating six persons each, and, surrounding the bride's table at which the bridal party, numbering fourteen, gathered. The beautiful and famous silver gift service of the Vanderbilts and their superb monogram Belfast linen were used, while precious and fragrant flowers also adorned the tables. The larger table, at which the bridal party sat, was decked with lilies of the valley and white orchids, and on the smaller tables were used mounds of bridal roses and bridesmaids roses, with garlands of lily of the valley and orchids covering the cloth. The ices were in the form of wedding bells, and they were tied with dainty silk ribbons, and wedding cake was in satin-covered boxes, tied with white silk ribbons, showing in fold the monogram, W. K. S." The menu was superb and the most toothsome that the most expert of French chefs could prepare. Only the tenderest part of the breasts of the chicken was used, while all other factors were as carefully selected.

The menu was as follows:

Melons.

Oeufs a l'estragon en Bellevue.
Turbans de saumon, a la Cardinal.
Supreme de dindon. Lima beans.
Chaudfroid du maubrettes.
Tomates farcis. Celeri mayonnaise.
Glaces. Peches Chantilly.
Fruit. Gateaux. Bonbons.
Cafe.

It was prepared by Bussell of the Casino. There were no formalities at the breakfast except that Bishop Potter asked grace. Mr. Vanderbilt did not participate in this part of the ceremony, for as soon as the services had been concluded he was assisted up stairs in his chair by way of the elevator. His breakfast was served in his room, his mother, Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt, participating with him, as did also Dr. J. W. McIlane. Two nurses were near by, but their services were not required, for Mr. Vanderbilt stood the excitement of the occasion well, and was in excellent spirits throughout.

The floral decorations of the Vanderbilt house were superb, and the fragrance permeated everywhere. In the hall from the capitals of the columns which support the gallery hung twelve cascades of the finest asparagus and maidenhair fern, bearing a flood of white lilies, hydrangeas, white and pink roses, red, white and pink gladioli, all terminating in ripples of white and pink sweet peas and sprays of lilies of the valley. At the basis of the groups of columns supporting the arches were tall rose trees springing from a turf of the finest ferns and foliage. The space at the head of the stairway was filled with a tall palm, at the base of which was grouped a mass of Summer blossoms. The large fireplace was filled with cut flowers. The arrangement was to fill the spaces between the groups of twin columns forming an alcove in the gold room, where the ceremony took place, with large vases filled to overflowing with lilies and Augusta Victoria roses. Here and there about the room clusters of the rarest cut flowers were placed in vases. The fireplace was banked with farleyensis fern with lancifodium album interminuled.

The bride and bridegroom knelt on a prie dieu composed of white sweet peas and lilies of the valley, to receive the blessing. Mr. and Mrs. Whitney received in the gray room under a canopy of tropical palms foliage and two gigantic palms. The floral decorations were a row of blooming white and pink rose trees eight feet in height, arranged alternately. There was slight decoration in the dining room.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitney left the Breakers at 2 P. M. A crowd stood at the station awaiting them, but there was only a fleeting glance. There was a special train at the station for them, but they were driven to Fort Adams, where they found a launch in waiting, in which they boarded William K. Vanderbilt's Valiant. They will leave this along the Sound some time to-morrow, and proceed to Lenox. The going-away dress was of blue.

The gifts

FAVORITES AT A DISCOUNT

BEATEN IN EVERY RACE BUT ONE AT THE CONEY ISLAND TRACK.

Riley Grannan Led a Foolish Plunge on Rhodesia to Beat Clifford in the Flight Stakes—Disaster for the Plungers in the Other Races—The "Canucks" Pulled Off a Good Thing in the Last Race with Halfling.

It was a day of slaughter for the favorites at the Sheepshead Bay race track yesterday, as every one of them except Clifford was beaten, and there was little talk about that particular bugaboo of the race track, "the combination," at that. Possibly that mysterious body, whose existence has been very much in the air during the last two weeks, took a day off, because of the report that the Stewards of the Jockey Club are to investigate this race-track machine at their meeting to be held this afternoon.

Something untoward happened, at all events. Perhaps it was, as some of the patrons of the sport observed, that all the jockeys had a day at trying to win in every race. It would look like that, at all events, for Littlefield started the ball rolling by winning the opening race with Chic, who was at 50 to 1 in the betting. He was in turn bowled over when Sims on Tom Cromwell, at 7 to 2, beat Bonaparte, with Littlefield in the saddle. Then came Clifford's victory, the only one for a favorite. Aurelian, at 20 to 1, won the fourth race. Powers being responsible for this upset. Then Damien, at 3 to 1, with O'Leary up, won, and The Dragon, a 2 to 1 favorite, got badly lost in the shuffle. Finally came a victory for the 10 to 1 shot, Halfling, and the rout of the backers of the favorites was complete.

Perhaps the most weird thing of the day was a plunge on Rhodesia, a two-year-old filly in the Keene stable, who has never shown a liking for any race at over five furlongs, to beat Clifford in the Flight Stakes at seven furlongs. Riley Grannan was said to be responsible for the crazy and perfectly idiotic play on this filly to beat a horse that is very near first-class over any distance under a mile. Of course, the crowd followed Grannan, as they seem to have had an idea that this reckless plunger had some valuable information concealed about his person either as to remarkable speed that Rhodesia was to display in this race or as to the lack of condition of Clifford. The plunge was a good thing for Clifford's backers, for they were able to get as good as 4 to 5 or 9 to 10 for their money, and, of course, won their bets. There were but three horses in the race, and Clifford won without the least particle of trouble, and Rhodesia was the last of the trio at the finish.

Cleophus was the good thing that was upset in the opening clash by Chic, who made a runaway race of the event. Cleophus was slow to get away, was shut in behind the bunch until the lot struck the main track, and could at no time quite reach the flying Chic. Distinction, the second choice, was even worse off, and was a whipper-in at the rear of the procession throughout the journey.

Bonaparte looked like ready money for the second race, but, after running five of the six furlongs in front of the field, he cut it, and Sims sent Tom Cromwell on with a rush, and won as he pleased. Medica and Maggie D. had a hot brush for third honors, which the latter finally secured.

After his silly plunge on Rhodesia to beat Clifford, Riley Grannan tried to recoup by backing Flying Dutchman heavily in the fourth race. He was therefore a redhot favorite. But he had no speed at all yesterday, in spite of all Martin's punching and driving at him, and got no part of the money. Aurelian, carrying the colors of William Astor Chanler to the front, after Rubicon had collapsed at the head of the stretch. Lake Shore came with a rush at the end, but was not quite able to catch Aurelian, who beat him home by a half length. Grannan's pet, who was cuddly backed, as good thing, finished in third place, and Flying Dutchman was fifth in a field of six.

The Dragon, Damien, and Pearl Song were the three that were backed to win the selling race, at a mile and a quarter. Damien carried the Grannan money and that of the Western crowd. He had speed to sell and won as he pleased, after Chugnut and Song and Dance had made the running for a mile. Song and Dance collapsed utterly, but Chugnut got the second money, and Pearl Song got the small end of the purse. The Dragon never cut any figure in the race, and could not run fast enough to keep warm.

Halfling upset all the good things in the last race, a run of a mile and a quarter on the turf, and the Canadians made a good thing by backing him cutely and for small amounts all over the betting ring. It was a regular Canuck watermelon feast.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-old fillies; selling sweepstakes of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs, straight. Time—1:02 2-5.

1—Chic, Mrs. C. Littlefield's, b. f., 2 years, by Midlothian-Louise, 91½ pounds, 50 to 1 and 15 to 1.....(Waller)

2—Cleophus, M. E. Dwyer's ch. c., 107, 4 to 5, and out.....(Sims)

3—Flying Squadron, J. R. & F. P. Keene's ch. f., 105, 12 to 1.....(Doggett)

Won by a half length; four lengths between second and third.

Break o'Day, 96, 15 to 1, (Powers;) Grey Bird, 109, 30 to 1, (Littlefield;) Wayana, 100, 12 to 1, (Lambley;) Florian, 85, 20 to 1, (O'Connor;) Set Fast, 105, 10 to 1, (Healy;) Maud Adams, 90, 20 to 1, (Coyle;) Distinction, 105, 3 to 1, (Clayton;) Sleepy Bulls, 90, 30 to 1, (O'Donnell,) Belle Dies, 94, 50 to 1, (O'Leary,) and Lady Louise, 92, 15 to 1, (Hirsch,) also ran and finished as named.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds that have not won $1,000; a sweepstakes of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Six furlongs. Time—1:16 2-5.

1—Tom Cromwell, M. E. Dwyer's ch. c., by Bramble-Fonsie, 112 pounds, 7 to 2 and even money.....(Sims)

2—Bonaparte, Mrs. C. Littlefield, Jr.'s, b. c., 115, even money and 1 to 4.....(Littlefield)

3—Madge D., Marcus Daly's b. f., 107, 5 to 1.....(Tuberville)

Won by a length; three lengths between second and third.

Medica, 107, 20 to 1, (Clayton;) Tania, 99, 30 to 1, (Hirsch;) Eliza Belle, 107, 20 to 1, (Doggett;) Titmouse, 103, 6 to 1, (Hill;) Mormon, 99, 30 to 1, (Powers;) Golf, 99, 40 to 1, (O'Leary;) Rock Ledge, 100, 50 to 1, (Keefe,) and Louise N., 107, 15 to 1, (Griffin,) also ran and finished as named.

THIRD RACE.—Flight Stakes, of $2,500, of which $350 to second and $150 to third. Seven furlongs. Time—1:29 1-5.

1—Clifford, R. L. Rose's br. h., 6 years, by Bramble-Duchess, 129 pounds, 4 to 5.....(Tarai)

2—Sheridan, Keene & Son's ch. c., 105, 15 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(Hill)

3—Rhodesia, J. R. & F. P. Keene's b. f., 2, 82, 6 to 5.....(Powers)

Won by two lengths; eight lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; a handicap sweepstakes of $15 each, with $800 added, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. One mile. Time—1:43.

1—Aurelian, W. A. Chanler's b. h., 5 years, by Sir Modred-Aurelian, 96 pounds, 20 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(Powers)

2—Lake Shore, F. L. Parker's ch. h., 5, 108, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(Sims)

3—Brandywine, O. H. P. Belmont's ch. h., 4, 103, 20 to 1.....(Hill)

Won by a half length; a length between second and third.

Rubicon, 5, 115, 4 to 1, (Clayton;) Flying Dutchman, 4, 122, 6 to 5, (Martin,) and Refugee, 3, 95, 20 to 1 (Hirsch,) also ran and finished as named.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. A sweepstakes of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:56 1-5.

1—Damian, P. Dunne's b. c., 3 years, by Strathmore-Beatrice 94 pounds, 3 to 1 and even money.....(Leary)

2—Chugnut, R. Bradley's b. g., 3, 88, 12 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Powers)

3—Pearl Song, W. C. Daly's ch. h., 5, 96, 7 to 2.....(Keefe)

Won by two lengths, four lengths between second and third.

Connoisseur, 4, 105, 5 to 1, (Bergen;) Song and Dance, 5, 96, 20 to 1, (Hirsch;) Doggett, 4, 109, 8 to 1, (Doggett,) The Dragon, 3, 96, 2 to 1, (Hewitt;) King Stone, 3, 85, 15 to 1, (Brendle,) and Little Matt, 5, 105, 20 to 1, (Clayton,) also ran and finished as named.

SIXTH RACE.—Turf Handicap of $1,500, of which $200 to the second, and $100 to third. One mile and a quarter, on turf. Time—2:09.

1—Halfling, J. E. Seagram's br. h., 4 years, by Macbeth-Motety, 98 pounds, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Hewitt)

2—Ferrier, W. S. Hobart's ch. h., 6, 121, 8 to 1 and 5 to 1.....(Tarai)

3—Deerslayer, W. C. Rollins's b. h., 4, 102, 6 to 1.....(Doggett)

Won by two lengths; a head between second and third.

Volley, 5, 100, 10 to 1, (Keefe;) Ben Eder, 3, 107, 3 to 5, (Sims,) Souffle, 3, 105, 3 to 1, (Hill,) and Muskalonge, 3, 100, 15 to 1, (Lambley,) also ran and finished as named.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs, on the turf. For two-year-olds. Don Bias, 107 pounds; Sulsun, 106; Ludwigshafen, 105; King Bon, 100; Russier, 93; Spoons, 93; Friendship, 90; Heuri, 90; Second Chance, 88.

SECOND RACE.—Five and a half furlongs, on the turf. For two-year-olds. Arbuckle, 118 pounds; Remp, 109; St. Bartholomew, 107; Ben Ronald, 106; Tragedian, 103; Passover, 95; Courtesy, 93; Clymena, 90.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. Tom Cromwell, 126 pounds; Beaumont, 125; Karma, 118; Religion, 118; Trueperry, 117; Harrington, 117; Fannie B., 115; Mistral, 115.

FOURTH RACE.—The Sapphire Stakes. For two-year-olds. Five and a half furlongs. The Friar, 125 pounds; Voter, 121; George Rose, 121; Concord, 108.

FIFTH RACE.—The Reapers' Stakes. For three-year-olds. One mile and three-sixteenths. Gold Crest, 122 pounds; Peep o' Day, 117; Muskalonge, 117; The Winner, 112.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling. One mile. Captive, 106 pounds; Cromwell, 103; Roundsman, 101; Captain T., 99; Beldemere, 99; Urania, 97; Formal, 91; Telegram, 86; King Stone, 85.

SEVENTH RACE.—Hurdle. One mile and three-quarters. Red Cloud, 150 pounds; Ell Kinzig, 145; Woodford, 145; Flushing, 142; Royal George, 142; Winship, 140; McKee, 137; Merry Maker, 135.

Results at Readville.

Two-year-old trot; purse $1,000.

Jupe, b. c., by Allie Wilkes, dam Annie Patchen, (Payne).....1 1

Lotus, b. f., (McDonald).....2 3

Parthia, b. f., (Baggs).....4 2

Charity, b. f., (Stinson).....3 4

Diregtum Kelly, b. c., (Kelly).....3 dis

Molak, ch. c., (Frost).....6 dis

Mikado, b. c., (Palmer).....dis

Prohibition, b. c., (Smith).....dis

Time—2:20; 2:17¾.

2:12 Class.—Pacing; purse $2,000.

Roan Wilkes, rn. h., by Tennessee Wilkes, dam Saluda, (Kelly).....1 1 1

Crafty, b. h., (Beyer).....6 2 2

Berkshire Courier, b. g., (Miller).....2 7 6

Woodshed, ch. h., (Starling).....7 3 5

Vera, b. m., (Nitz).....3 4 4

Merrill, rn. h., (Merrill).....4 6 7

Viotta, b. m., (Zimmer).....5 5 5

Vallean, b. h., (Hickok).....8 dis

Time—2:10; 2:10½; 2:11.

2:15 Class.—Trotting; purse $2,000. (Unfinished.)

Aleidalia, b. m., by Sir Walter, Jr., dam Comees Sister, (Dore).....2 1 1 2

Quartermarch, b. h., by Quartermaster, dam Dolly Walters, (Snyder).....1 2 9 1

Shuck, b. g., (Baggs).....3 5 2 5

King Albert, br. h., (Tyson).....8 3 3 6

Lake Erie, br. g., (McLaughlin).....7 9 7 3

Benton M., ch. h., (Houghton).....4 4 6 7

Dennis, br. g., (Miller).....6 8 4 8

Vega, b. g., (Murch).....5 7 5 4

Dixie, g., (Sargent).....9 6 9 dr

Token, b. m., (Diamond).....dis

Time—2:13; 2:11¼; 2:14½; 2:13.

SARATOGA'S SUCCESSFUL MEET.

Kennedy Defeats "Tom" Butler in a Half-Mile Race.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 25.—The National Circuit bicycle meet, held at Woodlawn Oval yesterday afternoon under the auspices of the Saratoga Good Roads Association, was, both in point of attendance and spirited racing, an unqualified success. The entries, while not as large as expected, included several of the cracks of the professional and amateur classes.

The day was perfect, scarcely a breath of air stirring. Each race was run off without delay. The summaries:

One Mile, County Championship.—Won by O. H. Monroe, Cohoes, (scratch;) A. J. Latham, Saratoga (scratch,) second; Will Dennison, Stillwater, (25 yards,) third. Time—2:15 2-3.

Half Mile, Open, Professional.—First Heat—Won by Ray MacDonald, New-York; A. D. Kennedy, Chicago, second; O. S. Stevens, Ottumwa, third; F. H. Allen, Syracuse, fourth. Time—1:02 2-5.

Second Heat—Won by Tom Butler, Cambridgeport; Otto Ziegler, San José, Cal., second; J. P. Bliss, third; H. C. Clark, Denver, fourth. Time—1:04.

Final Heat—Won by A. D. Kennedy; Tom Butler second, O. L. Stevens third. Time—1:04 3-5.

One Mile, Amateur.—First Heat—Won by O. H. Monroe, Cohoes; A. M. Zimbrich, Rochester, second; C. H. Hawkins, Saratoga, third. Time—2:22 1-5.

Second Heat—Won by A. J. Latham, Saratoga; A. S. Lee, Cohoes, second; O. C. Tuttle, Rome, third. Time—2:21 4-5.

Final Heat—Won by O. H. Monroe, Cohoes; O. C. Tuttle, Rome, second; A. M. Zimbrich, Rochester, third; C. H. Henshaw, New-York, fourth. Time—2:10 2-5.

One Mile, Open, Professional.—First Heat—Won by F. B. Rigby, Toledo; A. D. Kennedy, Chicago, second; Otto Maya, Erie, third. Time—2:21 1-5.

Second Heat—Won by Tom Butler; A. C. Mertons, St. Paul, second; L. C. Callahan, Buffalo, third; J. P. Bliss, Chicago, fourth. Time—2:20 2-5.

Final Heat—Won by Tom Butler, F. B. Rigby, Toledo, second; A. D. Kennedy, Chicago, third. Time—2:13.

Half Mile, Open, Amateur.—First Heat—Won by O. H. Monroe, Cohoes; A. M. Zimbrich, Rochester, second; C. H. Henshaw, New-York, third. Time—1:07 1-5.

Second Heat—Won by O. C. Tuttle, Rome; Arthur S. Lee, Cohoes, second; J. M. Brown, Saratoga, third. Time—1:09 3-5.

Final Heat—Won by A. M. Zimbrich, Rochester; O. H. Monroe, Cohoes, second; A. J. Latham, Saratoga, third. Time—1:05 1-5.

Two-Mile Handicap, Professional.—Won by W. B. Becker of Minneapolis; Floyd McFarland, San José, second; J. A. Bowen, Chicago, third. Time—4:33.

Two-Mile Handicap, Amateur.—Won by O. H. Monroe, Cohoes, (15 yards,) A. M. Zimbrich, Rochester, (scratch,) second; O. C. Tuttle, Rome, (scratch,) third. Time—4:56 2-5.

Moonlight Run on Staten Island.

The first moonlight bicycle parade ever held on Staten Island took place on Monday evening under the auspices of the Richmond County Wheelmen. Over 200 wheelmen and wheelwomen, including members of the Staten Island Turner Wheelmen and the Staten Island Cyclers, formed in the line at the German Club at Stapleton at 8 o'clock. Every wheel was decorated with fairy lights, and the line presented a picturesque sight. The run was to Annandale and return, a distance of twenty-one miles, and was under the leadership of President August F. Dejone of the Richmond County Wheelmen. All along the route the wheelmen were greeted with displays of fireworks. At the conclusion of the run the visiting wheelmen were entertained at a banquet at the German Club.

Murphy Is at Home Again.

"Charlie" Murphy, the fast Brooklyn rider, and the originator of the mile-a-minute-paced-by-a-locomotive scheme, returned from Europe on the New-York yesterday. He was accompanied by Earl Kaiser, another rider who went abroad with him about eight weeks ago. Murphy had the same yarn to tell that Johnson spun upon his return a short time ago. This was that the foreigners are riding faster every day, and it is extremely hard to win a race from them. Murphy started in eight events while away, of which number he won three and finished second in three others. After a short rest he will ride at the meets of the National Circuit.

Ocean-to-Ocean Relay Is On.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 25.—The transcontinental relay race was commenced at noon today from this city. Miss Clothilde Devaney, seven years old, and her little brother, aged five, the most youthful tandem team on record, were the first couriers to receive from Col. Shafter the morocco pouch containing the graven golden plate addressed to the commanding General of the Department of the East, and a letter from Postmaster McCoppin of San Francisco to Postmaster Dayton of New-York. The pouch also contains a parchment prepared for the signatures of the various Governors through whose States the couriers will pass. These officials will be in waiting at convenient points on the route.

Fast Amateurs Are Entered.

A representative entry list has been received by Manager Reeves for the night bicycle meet to be held at the Olympia track, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Lenox Avenue, tomorrow night. It includes such men as Walter Roome, Samuel Brock, W. A. Barbeau, C. J. Leibold, W. A. Brown, C. S. Henshaw, and other fast riders of this vicinity. The Lenox Avenue turn on the track has been banked higher, and, with more lights, there should be nothing lacking to bring out an excellent night's sport. The prizes to be awarded consist of diamonds and gold stop watches of guaranteed value.

Cyclists' Bowling Tournament.

The social season ahead for the members of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island promises to be most enjoyable. It is the intention to have several tournaments, of which bowling will form the chief sport. It is probable that all the tournament games will be rolled on Schwalbach's alleys, formerly Bantie's alleys, an invitation having been extended to the association by Mr. Schwalbach. A ten-mile road race for teams of four men, open only to members of clubs belonging to the association, will be held early in October.

Empire State's Great Gain.

Secretary Bull of the New-York State Division announced yesterday that since Aug. 25, 1895, the Empire State has gained 10,000 members for the League of American Wheelmen. The total membership for all divisions is now 65,093.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—Applications for space at the next annual exhibition of bicycles, Feb. 6 to 13, 1897, to be held in the Grand Central Palace of Industry, will be opened on Sept. 19, and allotments made as soon thereafter as arrangements can be perfected.

—Two Newark wheelmen, William Crawley, Jr., and David Sutphen, are now on a three weeks' tour. Their first objective point will be Niagara Falls. They are making their trip on a tandem.

—O. V. Babcock of the Tank Cyclers will ride at the Patchogue meet to-day and at the night meet at Olympia Park, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Lenox Avenue, to-morrow evening.

—The Greenwich Wheelmen are going to have a sextuplet. The big machine will be manned for the first time before a crowd at the meet to be held at Manhattan Beach on Sept. 19.

—The track at Waverly Park has been put in fine order for the race meet of the Atalanta Wheelmen this afternoon. The sport will begin at 3:30 o'clock.

—"Ice Cream" Green of the Greenwich Wheelmen will compete in three events at a meet in Philadelphia to-day.

WON AND LOST A GAME.

The Tail-Enders Defeat New-Yorks in a Slow Game.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

Louisville, 6; New-York, 4.
*New-York, 8; Louisville, 6.
Chicago, 4; Brooklyn, 1.
Washington, 4; Cincinnati, 3.
*Washington, 3; Cincinnati, 1.
Boston, 11; Pittsburg, 7.
Philadelphia, 9; St. Louis, 4.
*St. Louis, 8; Philadelphia, 7.
Cleveland, 12; Baltimore, 2.
*Cleveland, 4; Baltimore, 4.

*Second game.

Standing of the Clubs.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Baltimore	70	33	.680
Cincinnati	69	35	.663
Cleveland	66	38	.631
Chicago	61	46	.570
Pittsburg	57	46	.553
Boston	57	47	.548
Brooklyn	47	56	.461
New-York	48	57	.457
Philadelphia	48	57	.457
Washington	40	62	.392
St. Louis	33	72	.314
Louisville	26	74	.260

The New-York and Louisville Clubs played two games at the Polo Grounds yesterday, and each team won one. The first game went to the visitors by a score of 6 to 4. Meekin pitched good ball, but was very poorly supported. The home team made 2 runs in the first inning and 2 more in the third. Then the New-York players got rattled, errors were frequent, and in two innings the visitors made 6 runs, which won them the game. Frazer pitched for the visitors.

In the second game the batteries were Doheny and Wilson for New-York and Cunningham and Miller for Louisville. This time the New-Yorks started off with 4 runs. This seemed to give them encouragement, and they finally won the game by a score of 8 to 6. Doheny was hit freely, but good fielding kept the visitors from scoring. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

NEW-YORK.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Beckley, 1b.	1	0	9	1	0
Van H'n, cf.	1	1	1	0	1
Tiernan, rf.	1	1	1	0	0
Joyce, 3b.	1	1	1	1	0
Gleason, 2b.	0	1	2	3	2
Davis, ss.	0	1	5	2	0
Conn'n, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Zearfoss, c.	0	1	3	0	1
Meekin, p.	0	2	0	2	1
*Clark	0	1	0	0	0
Total	4	9	27	14	5

LOUISVILLE.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Dexter, c.	2	2	2	2	0
McCrey, rf.	1	0	4	0	0
Tiernan, lf.	1	2	3	0	0
Rogers, 1b.	1	1	8	2	1
P'kering, cf.	0	0	3	1	1
Dolan, ss.	0	0	3	1	2
Cigman, 3b.	0	0	0	2	0
Crooks, 2b.	1	1	5	3	0
Frazer, p.	0	2	1	2	0
Total	6	11	27	14	2

*Batted for Zearfoss in the last inning.

New-York	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4
Louisville	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	—6

Two-base hits—Joyce, Zearfoss, Crooks. Stolen bases—Gleason, McCreary. Sacrifice hit—Tiernan. First base on errors—New-York, 2; Louisville, 3. First base on balls—Off Meekin, 4; off Frazer, 3. Struck out—By Meekin, 3. Left on bases—New-York, 7; Louisville, 8. Hit by pitcher—By Frazer, 1. Double plays—Crooks and Rogers; Tiernan and Beckley. Wild pitch—Meekin. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

SECOND GAME.

NEW-YORK.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Beckley, 1b.	1	1	7	1	0
Van H'n, cf.	2	3	0	0	0
Tiernan, rf.	2	2	2	0	0
Joyce, 3b.	1	2	0	1	1
Gleason, 2b.	1	1	3	3	0
Davis, ss.	0	2	4	3	1
Conn'n, lf.	0	0	2	0	0
Wilson, c.	1	0	6	4	0
Doheny, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Total	8	8	24	14	2

LOUISVILLE.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Miller, c.	1	0	5	2	0
M'Crey, rf.	1	2	2	0	0
Clarke, lf.	1	3	1	0	0
Rogers, 1b.	1	3	8	0	0
Picker'g, cf.	1	0	1	0	0
M'Farl'd, cf.	0	0	0	0	0
Dolan, ss.	1	0	4	3	1
Cig'm'n, 3b.	0	1	2	1	0
Cun'g'm, p.	0	2	1	4	1
*Dexter	0	1	0	1	0
Total	6	13	24	13	4

*Batted for Pickering in the seventh inning.

New-York	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—8
Louisville	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	—6

Earned runs—New York, 3; Louisville, 2. Two-base hits—Davis, Rogers. Three-base hits—Van Haltren, McCreary. Sacrifice hit—Gleason. First base on errors—New-York, 3; Louisville, 2. First base on balls—Off Doheny, 4; off Cunningham, 3. Struck out—By Doheny, 5; by Cunningham, 4. Hit by pitcher—By Doheny, 1. Double play—Wilson and Davis. Left on bases—New-York, 3; Louisville, 9. Wild pitches—Doheny, 2; Cunningham, 1. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

CHICAGO'S ODD GAME.

Took Two of the Series with the Brooklyn Team.

The Chicago baseball team won the odd game in the series with the Brooklyn team yesterday at Eastern Park. Griffith pitched for the winners and Payne was in the box for the home team. Griffin, who has not played for a few days, took his old position at centre field, and signalized his reappearance by making a neat hit to left and finally scoring on Corcoran's sacrifice, Jones's hit to short, and Shoch's single. This was in the first inning, and was the only run the Brooklyn team made.

The Chicago team scored in the third, sixth, and seventh innings, and won by 4 runs to 1. Griffith was very effective. The Brooklyn players made eleven hits off him, but could not bunch them. The score is as follows:

CHICAGO.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Everitt, lf.	0	1	3	0	0
Dahlen, ss.	1	2	4	8	0
Lange, cf.	0	0	4	0	0
Anson, c.	0	0	1	1	0
Ryan, rf.	1	3	0	1	0
Decker, 1b.	1	1	12	1	0
Pfeffer, 2b.	0	1	2	3	1
McC'k, 3b.	0	0	0	1	0
Griffith, p.	1	1	1	3	0
Total	4	9	27	16	0

BROOKLYN.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Griffin, cf.	1	2	3	0	0
Shindle, 2b.	0	0	1	2	0
Jones, rf.	0	1	3	0	0
Shoch, 2b.	0	3	1	3	1
Corc'ran, ss.	0	2	4	3	0
And'son, 1b.	0	1	8	1	0
McG'thy, lf.	0	0	3	0	1
Burrell, c.	0	2	3	1	0
Payne, p.	0	0	1	1	0
Total	1	11	27	11	2

Chicago	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	—4
Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Earned runs—Chicago, 3; Brooklyn, 1. Three-base hits—Dahlen, Corcoran, Anderson. Two-base hits—Ryan, Decker. Stolen base—Corcoran. Sacrifice hit—Shindle. Struck out—By Griffith, 1; by Payne, 1. First base on errors—Chicago, 2. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Brooklyn, 7. Double plays—Griffith, Dahlen, and Decker; Dahlen and Decker; Shoch, Corcoran, and Anderson. Hit by pitcher—Griffin. Umpire—Mr. Lally.

Other League Games.

AT BALTIMORE.

Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—	2
Cleveland	5	0	3	0	3	0	0	1	—	12

Base hits—Baltimore, 10; Cleveland, 15. Errors—Baltimore, 1; Cleveland, 2. Batteries—Hoffer, Corbett, and Robinson; Young and Zimmer. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

(Second Game.)

Baltimore	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	—4
Cleveland	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	—4

Base hits—Baltimore, 12; Cleveland, 5. Errors—Baltimore, 2. Batteries—Pond and Clarke; Cuppy, O'Connor, and Zimmer. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia	3	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	1	—9
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	—4

Base hits—Philadelphia, 14; St. Louis, 5. Errors—Philadelphia, 2; St. Louis, 3. Batteries—Orth and Boyle; Hart and McFarland. Umpires—Henderson and Campbell.

(Second Game.)

Philadelphia	0	2	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	—7
St. Louis	3	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	—8

Base hits—Philadelphia, 13; St. Louis, 18. Errors—Philadelphia, 1; St. Louis, 3. Batteries—Keener and Grady; Breitenstein and Murphy.

AT WASHINGTON.

Washington	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	—	4
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—	3

Base hits—Washington, 9; Cincinnati, 8. Errors—Washington, 3; Cincinnati, 3. Batteries—Mercer and Farrell; Ehret and Vaughan. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

(Second Game.)

Washington	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	—	3
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	1

Base hits—Washington, 5; Cincinnati, 4. Batteries—McJames and McGuire; Rhines and Vaughan. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

AT BOSTON.

Boston	0	0	4	0	0	2	2	3	—	11
Pittsburg	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	—	7

Base hits—Boston, 14; Pittsburg, 9. Errors—Boston, 1; Pittsburg, 2. Batteries—Sullivan, Klobendanz, and Bergan; Killen, Hughey, and Sugden. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

FIRST RACE FOR CANADA

VENCEDOR BADLY BEATEN IN THE INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACE.

In a Light Breeze the Canada Finished 17 Minutes 59 Seconds Ahead—The Chicago Boat Was Not in a Prominent Position at Any Time During the Race—The Vencedor Showed Up Well When the Breeze Freshened—A Crowd of Sightseers.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 25.—The Chicago yacht Vencedor was unmercifully beaten by the Canada in the first of the series of yacht races for the international yachting championship of the lakes, on Lake Erie, off Toledo, to-day.

The Dominion yacht, in a light breeze which just enabled her to cover the triangular 24-knot course within the required five and a half hours' time limit, beat the Vencedor 17 minutes 59 seconds actual time, and 22 minutes 44 seconds corrected time.

The Vencedor at no time stood a chance in the light air with her small sails spread, but whenever the wind increased she showed considerable speed, and her admirers still have hope of her in a breeze. A tremendous crowd of spectators on the decks of a hundred or more excursion steamers witnessed to-day's race, and the Canada received an ovation when she slipped across the finish line, just before the expiration of the time limit agreed to under the rules. In spite of the Vencedor's small sail plan, she was compelled to give the Canada an allowance of 4 minutes 45 seconds. The racers, accompanied by the judges' boat, the steam yacht Sigma, and a motley fleet of yachts and excursion steamers, arrived at the starting line, off Turtle Island Light, in good season this morning, and the skippers of the racers used up their spare time in getting their boats in condition for the race.

At 10:45 the yachts stood over to the southward of the line under all plain, working sails, with balloon staysail and jib topsails up in stops, where they began to manoeuvre for the start. The Canada stuck close to the Vencedor, keeping her under her lee, but Capt. Barbour did not seem to mind the Canada's jockeying, as he stood off and on along the line watching the time closely. Just before the starting gun was fired he jibed Vencedor around and headed for the line, breaking out his balloon jib and staysail as he did so, and crossed three seconds after the signal, or at 11:00:03.

Capt. Jarvis did not expect this, and before he could wear away after the Vencedor the latter was off on the first leg of the course, the Canada going over one minute and fifteen seconds later, breaking out her head sails before crossing. The wind was just over their starboard quarter, but not strong enough to bury them six inches to leeward. After crossing, the Canada luffed up to windward of the Vencedor. At 11:02:30 the Vencedor ran up her spinnaker in stops to starboard. Seeing this, the Canada dropped her spinnaker boom and set the sail to starboard, coming upon the Chicago boat's weather quarter, at 11:10:00, and, after blanketing her, passed her to windward.

The wind did not hold, and was too light for the Chicago boat, and the Canada, with her larger proportionate sail area, drew away from her. At 11:20 the wind dropped to almost a calm, till the Canada was a quarter of a mile in the lead, but at 11:45 it picked up considerably, and the Vencedor took in her balloon staysail and spinnaker, and drew up to the Canada, which was nearing the first stakeboat. As the Canada neared the mark her spinnaker was taken in, and she jibed around at 11:56:10. Vencedor at 11:57:40.

From this point to the second mark the yachts had the wind on their port beam and a little stronger, which, for the first time sent them through the water with a little foam under their forefoot. It did not hold, however, and the little the Vencedor had gained was lost before they had run off half the leg. The Canada rounded at 12:44:00. Vencedor at 12:53:20.

The last leg of the course was to windward, and, after rounding, the Canada held on on the port tack for a few minutes, when she went about and stood off to the southwest, while the Vencedor held on to the port tack till 1:15; then she, too, came about after the Canada, which was then a mile to windward of her. At 1:45 a dark streak was noticed to eastward that promised wind, and at 1:50 the Canada caught it, and

CONTRACTORS YIELD TO STRIKERS.

A Small Victory for the Men in One of the Clothing Trades.

The Executive Committee of the striking knee pants makers completed the new union agreement yesterday, and about ten of the contractors signed it and got back their men, after giving bonds for the faithful observance of the agreement. These strikers, however, are not as well organized as are the tailors, and do not seem to have any leaders that are capable of managing the men. Walking Delegate Berman said that the union girls, of whom there are some six hundred, would go out on strike to-day, as they had completed all the work they had on hand.

The pickets reported that only a few non-union men were at work.

Manager Schoenfeld and Secretary Harry Solomon of the Brotherhood of Tailors have begun to organize the tailor shops that are already open. The striking tailors yesterday received $20 from the Stone Cutters' Union, and the tailors who are working at Brownsville, L. I., sent word that they would assess themselves 25 per cent. of their wages for the relief of the strikers.

Four Penny Gatherers Discharged.

Charles Cohen, John O'Neill, Giuseppe Ferrardi, and Samuel Morganland, the four boys who were arrested Monday night for scrambling for pennies dropped from the Casino Roof Garden, were arraigned before Magistrate Brann yesterday morning in the Jefferson Market Court. The Magistrate lectured them severely, and then discharged them.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

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Full courses of studies preparatory to Colleges and Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine. The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year or $50 per term. These terms include all the studies. For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

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A DAY SCHOOL for young men; thorough instruction in bookkeeping, stenography, and all commercial branches at moderate cost; free use of gymnasium, library, &c.; term opens Wednesday, September 9, 1896. For prospectus, apply to B. A. BARLOW, Jr., Educational Director, 4th Av. and 23d St., New-York.

THE MASTERY OF GERMAN OR FRENCH IS of commercial value. Private lessons for business men. Prof. HEIDEMANN, 96 East 10th St.

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University Law School Sixty-second year begins Oct. 1, 1896. Confers LL. B., also (for graduate courses) LL. M.

Tuition, $100. No incidental fee. Address for catalogue, REGISTRAR, University, Washington Square East, or Professor I. F. RUSSELL, 120 Broadway, N. Y. City.

New-York Day School, 120 Broadway. Law School Evening School, Cooper Union "Dwight Method" of Instruction. LL. B. in two years. Graduate course, one year. High standards. GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

INSTRUCTION—MISCELLANEOUS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF THE DRAMATIC ARTS, (Lyceum School of Acting,) Carnegie Hall, N. Y. City. FRANKLIN H. SARGENT, Pres. Thirteenth year begins in October. Write for catalogue.

BOARDERS WANTED.

434 MADISON AV.—Newly furnished suite of four rooms, with board; third floor; extra large closets; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

1—PARTIES CAN NOW MAKE ARRANGEments for Fall board; second floor; private bath; suites and single rooms, without board; references. 14 West 33d St.

19 WEST 46th.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen.

MADISON AV., 120.—Large and small rooms, en suite or single; private baths; also suite on first floor; references.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE.

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Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a North German girl as chambermaid; good sewer; no cards. 515 East 81st St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid; best city reference. M. M., Box 366 Times, Up Town.

Cooks.

COOK.—By an Englishwoman as first-class cook in all branches, where a kitchenmaid is kept; French, English, and American cooking; can take entire charge; get up company dinners and luncheons, has first-class personal reference. 705 10th Av.

COOK.—By first-class French cook in private family; understands French and American cooking; good baker and pastry cook; best city reference. C. V., Box 435 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a respectable Protestant woman as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; best reference. Cook, 40 West 46th St.

COOK.—By a respectable Protestant woman as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; best reference. Cook, 40 West 46th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a competent woman to do scrubbing, washing, or cleaning. Mrs. Reynolds, 334 East 21st St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By misses' and children's dressmaker; experienced in first-class New-York houses; a few more customers, home or out. 27 West 132d St.

DRESSMAKER and SEAMSTRESS.—Day or week; perfect cutter and fitter; terms low; references. P., Box 346 Times, Up Town.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a middle-aged, experienced woman for light housework or to assist in boarding house; small wages; reference. 507 East 15th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable woman for general housework in small family in the country. 308 West 35th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—French; middle-aged; good hairdresser; accustomed to travel; like to go with family to Europe; will work for her passage; best references. Agate, Box 304 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—German speaks English and French; experienced hairdresser and dressmaker; competent in all her duties; city reference. B. C., Box 345 Times, Up Town.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; city or country; in private family; best reference. Call, two days, 125 West 24th St.; ring third bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress in a private family; excellent city references. 429 West 35th St.; ring bell twice.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in a private family; city reference. 156 West 28th St. Room 8.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By self-reliant, thoroughly competent woman as infant's nurse. 40 East 36th St., present employer's.

NURSE.—By a young woman as infant's nurse; is a good sewer; has best city reference. 430 West 54th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; best city reference. I. C., Box 365 Times, Up Town.

Washing.

WASHING.—By a young woman as good laundress to take washing home; 50 cents dozen. 225 West 63th St.; ring Sheridan's bell.

Miscellaneous.

UPHOLSTERESS.—Mme. Thiercel, upholsteress, makes portieres, slipcovers, and fancy articles for furnishing houses; best references. Removed to 21 Manhattan St., care of Mrs. Barnwell.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER and first-class house servant; English; age, 38; 6 feet; wishes to arrange for a permanent position this Fall. F. Baylis, Box 200 Times.

BUTLER and USEFUL MAN.—In private family; city or country; best city reference. J. J., Box 362 Times, Up Town.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a very reliable and experienced man; thoroughly understands the proper care and management of any gentleman's establishment; sober, attentive; stylish on the box, and careful city driver; will be very highly recommended. H. L., Box 367 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN, &c.—By a coachman and generally useful man; single; middle-aged; thoroughly understands his business; four years' good reference; country preferred; perfectly honest and sober; good, careful driver. F., Box 330 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Married; has lived several years with family in city; honest, sober, willing and obliging; references will testify; last employer can be seen; city or country. P. C., 215 East 40th St.

COACHMAN.—First-class; thoroughly understands care of horses and carriages; ten years' best city and country references; honest, sober, willing, and obliging. James, 478 3d Av., care of Butler.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly competent man; married; no encumbrance; long experience; best city recommendation; will certify honesty, sobriety, and capability. 5 East 52d St.

COACHMAN and TRAINED GROOM.—Englishman; age, 30; single; sober, willing, obliging; neat appearance; anxious to work; can be highly recommended. George, 47 East 52d St.

COACHMAN.—Just disengaged on account of family going abroad; first-class in every respect, which present employer will state. John, 201 West 75th St.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging; just disengaged; first-class city references. M. L., 109 East 59th St.

COACHMAN.—By a reliable married man; no family; thoroughly competent to take charge of gentleman's place; first-class recommendations. H. G., 395 4th Av.

COACHMAN.—By a competent man; private family; in country; best city reference. 169 West 25th St., harness store.

COACHMAN.—By a competent man; private family; in country; best city reference. 169 West 25th St., harness store.

COACHMAN.—By a competent man; private family; in country; best city reference. 169 West 25th St., harness store.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Scotch; married; no children; large experience growing plants, grapes, roses, vegetables, lawns, planting and care of fruit, forest, ornamental trees, shrubs, and hardy plants; laying out and improving grounds; references. Gardener, Box 197 Times.

GARDENER and CARETAKER.—For fifteen years charge of gentleman's place; is good, steady workman; with wife and young son; professional on all greenhouse plants, fruits flowers, vegetables, farm, cattle, &c.; references; moderate terms. W. T. Hatton, Patchogue, L. I.

GARDENER.—I have long experience in all kinds of culture on gentleman's place; married; no family; best reference. A. Knifel, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—Can drive, care for cows, mow lawns, and other necessary work; reference. L., Box 368 Times, Up Town.

Miscellaneous.

A PHYSICIAN WITH BEST OF CITY REFERences would like a position as secretary and physician to a gentleman, or would take like position with party addicted to the use of drugs. Address X Rhy, 23 Park Row, Room 206.

A MAN would like a position in a gent's furnishing store; no experience. W., Box 344 Times, Up Town.

JANITOR or USEFUL MAN.—Single; speaks German and English; best references. G. K., 156 Water St.

PORTER or USEFUL MAN.—By a young married man as porter or useful man in store or office; speaks English, German, and French. W. B., Box 214 Times.

STEWARD, &c.—COOK, &c.—As steward of club, care of bachelor's home or apartments; wife as cook or housekeeper; thoroughly competent. A. B., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
The Model of Decent and Dignified Journalism.
Printing House Square, New-York.

LEGAL SALES.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING COMPANIES.

Notice of Foreclosure Sale.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

IN EQUITY.

April Sessions, 1895.—No. 9.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY FOR INSURANCES ON LIVES AND GRANTING ANNUITIES, Complainant,
vs.
THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING COAL AND IRON COMPANY, and others, Defendants.

Whereas, by a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, made and entered on the 1st day of May, 1896, in the above-entitled cause, it was, among other things, provided that, in default of the payment by the defendant The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, or by any one claiming under it, or by any one for its account, or of payment by the defendant The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, or by any one claiming under it or by any one for its account, of the amounts by said decree adjudged, within twenty days after the entry of said decree, the properties, premises, and franchises by said decree adjudged to have become subject to a mortgage or deed of trust bearing date the 3d day of January, 1888, made to the complainant in said cause by the said The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and known as the General Mortgage, be sold, as in said decree directed on a day, and at an hour to be fixed by said complainant, the Trustee under said General Mortgage; and

Whereas, more than twenty days have elapsed since the entry of said decree, and default has been made in the payment by said decree directed;

Now, therefore, The Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities, the Trustee named in said General Mortgage of The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, dated January 3d, 1888, under and in pursuance of said decree and in the exercise of the powers and duties conferred and imposed upon it by said General Mortgage, will sell at the Old Station on Callowhill Street, between Thirteenth Street and Broad Street, in the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania (that being on the premises to be sold), on Wednesday, the 23d day of September, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, to the highest and best bidder or bidders,

All and singular the mortgaged and pledged property by said decree adjudged to be subject to said General Mortgage, and therein directed to be sold, and described as follows:

AS THE FIRST PARCEL.

The following property of The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.

I.

The following lines of railroads and other property of said Railroad Company, to wit:

The Main Line, the Lebanon Valley Branch, the Lebanon and Tremont Branch, the Mahanoy and Shamokin Branch, the Mt. Carbon Branch, the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Branch, the Port Kennedy Branch, the West Reading Branch, the Moselem Branch;

The leasehold interest in the Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad;

The leasehold interest in the Chestnut Hill Railroad;

The leasehold interest in the Plymouth Railroad;

The leasehold interest in the Colebrookdale Railroad;

The leasehold interest in the East Pennsylvania Railroad;

The leasehold interest in the East Mahanoy Railroad Company and the Little Schuylkill Navigation Railroad and Coal Company;

The leasehold interest in the Schuylkill Valley Navigation and Railroad Company.

The leasehold interest in the Mill Creek and Mine Hill Navigation and Railroad Company.

The leasehold interest in the Mt. Carbon and Port Carbon Railroad.

The leasehold interest in the Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven Railroad.

The leasehold interest in the canal and navigation works of the president, managers and company of the Schuylkill Navigation Company.

The leasehold interest in the canal and navigation works of the Susquehanna Canal Company.

The leasehold interest in the railroad of the Catawissa Railroad Company.

The leasehold interest in the railroad of the Pickering Valley Railroad Company.

The leasehold interest in the railroad known as the Philadelphia and Chester Branch.

The leasehold interest in the main line of the railroad of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and the branches thereof known as the Delaware River Branch and the Doylestown Branch.

The leasehold interest in the railroad of the Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad Company, together with the branch known as the Trenton Branch.

The leasehold interest in the Schuylkill and Lehigh Railroad.

The leasehold interest in the Shamokin, Sunbury and Lewisburg Railroad.

And all real estate of said Railroad Company wherever situated owned by it at the date of the execution of said General Mortgage or by it thereafter in any manner acquired, or held for its benefit or in trust for it; all other railroads then owned or thereafter constructed or acquired by purchase, merger, or by any manner whatever by said Railroad Company; all other leasehold estates in any other railroads at any time after the execution of said General Mortgage acquired by lease, assignment, or by any manner whatever by said Railroad Company; all branches, extensions, sidings and turnouts of all the said railroads and each of them; all advances made by said Railroad Company in the operation by it of the leased Railroads forming part of the mortgaged property so far as the same are repayable, and all right and claim to the repayment thereof; all lands, rights of way, rails, bridges, walls, fences, workshops, machinery, stations, offices, depots, depot grounds, engine houses, buildings, improvements, tenements and hereditaments; all locomotives, tenders, passenger cars, baggage cars, freight cars, coal cars and all other engines, cars, carriages and rolling stock, tools, implements and materials and all steam vessels, ships, vessels and canal boats owned by said Railroad Company at the date of the execution of said General Mortgage, or by it thereafter at any time required; all and singular the tolls, rents, revenues, issues, profits and income of the Railroad Company derived from said railroads, canals, and other property; all corporate and other rights, privileges, appurtenances and franchises of said Railroad Company, or connected with or relating to said mortgaged premises then owned by it or thereafter acquired; all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water courses, easements, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever, to the said mortgaged premises and real estates belonging or appertaining; and all the estate, right, title, interest, profit, claim and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the Railroad Company, as well at law as in equity, of, in and to the same, and every part and parcel thereof;

Excepting, however, therefrom any property heretofore sold or conveyed by said Railroad Company under the powers reserved in said General Mortgage.

II.

One hundred and sixty thousand (160,000) shares of the par value of $50 each in the capital stock of The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company.

III.

All shares and bonds of lines leased or controlled by The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company deposited with the undersigned as Trustee under the said General Mortgage of The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, dated January 3, 1888, for which General Mortgage bonds have been issued, including the following:

(1) $192,340.47 of the Mortgage Loans of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, commonly known as Loans of 1882-1897.

(2) $91,317.67 of the Mortgage Loans of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, commonly known as Loans of 1882-1907.

(3) $119,000 of the loans of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, commonly known as the Loans of 1895.

(4) $13,500 of the loan of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, commonly known as the Improvement Loan.

(5) $7,500 of the Boat and Car Loans of the Schuylkill Navigation Company.

(6) $64,500 in the Preferred Stock of the Schuylkill Navigation Company.

(7) $20,800 in the Common Stock of the Schuylkill Navigation Company.

(8) The following securities and stocks of the Susquehanna Canal Company:

First mortgage preferred	$27,000.00
First mortgage priority	90,810.55
Third mortgage six per cent	1,316,876.52
Fourth mortgage seven per cent	238,000.00
Stock	1,970,973.84

(9) $239,500 in the First Mortgage Loan of the Pickering Valley Railroad Company.

(10) $504,300 in the Mortgage Bonds of the Colebrookdale Railroad Company.

(11) The following securities of the Catawissa Railroad Company:

10% First Mortgage bonds, 1868-1888	98,450
5% Chattel Mortgage Bonds, 1880	24,500
7% Debenture Bonds, 1917	62,000

AS THE SECOND PARCEL.

The following property of The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company.

I.

The following coal lands, coal leases, iron ore lands, furnace properties and other real estate.

COAL LANDS.

No. 1, Trevorton estate. 2, Associate lands. 3, Zimmerman and Heller tracts. 4, John Boyd tract. 5, Shamokin and Bear Valley tracts. 6, M. E. Leversons tract. 7, William M. Rockefeller tract. 8, Big Mountain lands. 9, Wetherill, Gray, Cleaver and Brady tracts. 10, Preston Miller survey. 11, Bittenbender lands. 12, George Schall tract. 13, McIntyre lands. 14, William Sheed tract. 15, Hetherington lands. 16, Locust Mountain Summit Improvement Company lands. 17, Samuel Morgan tract. 18, Mount Carmel Coal and Iron Company lands. 19, Mount Carmel and Locust Mountain Coal Company lands. 20, Locust Dale estate. 21, Richland estate. 22, Mountain Springs tract. 23, Necho Allen tract. 24, Locust Mountain tract. 25, William Jones tract. 26, Philadelphia and Mahanoy lands. 27, James McNeal tract. 28, Taggart tract. 29, Neifert tract. 30, Sheafer tract. 31, Kear and Patterson lands. 32, Ely and Richie tract. 33, Andrew Love tract. 34, Summit lands. 35, Tamaqua lands. 36, Coal Hill estate. 37, Wood and Abbot tract. 38, Guiterman or Tuscarora tract. 39, Glentworth tract. 40, Eagle Hill tract. 41, Mary Patterson tract. 42, Valley Furnace lands. 43, Lewis tracts. 44, Ravensdale tract. 45, Dilcamp tract. 46, Lee lands. 47, Repp and Keim tracts. 48, Repp's heirs' tract. 49, Saw Mill tract. 50, St. Clair tract. 51, Ellmaker tract. 52, Flowers Field tract. 53, West Flowery Field tract. 54, Mount Laffee tract. 55, Oak Hill tract. 56, Duncan lands. 57, Houston or Russel tract. 58, Colt tract. 59, Samuel Hefner tract. 60, Minersville tract. 61, Minersville Coal Reserve. 62, Casey and Hart tract. 63, Jemmy Laing tract. 64, Diamond tract. 65, Gettle and Wagner lands. 66, Manhattan lands. 67, Catharine Grob tract. 68, Hammer and Hoy tract. 69, Phoenix Park tract. 70, Hughes and Langton tract. 71, Llewellyn lands. 72, Salem tracts. 73, Little Klauser tract. 74, Reed tract. 75, Hartman and Meyer tract. 76, Little Schall tract. 77, Big Schall tract. 78, Gunkel and Branham tracts. 79, Farquhar lands. 80, Green lands. 81, Swatara lands. 82, Schuylkill and Dauphin Improvement and Railroad Company lands. 83, Tower Meconkey et al. lands. 84, Francis Spatzer tract. 85, One-eighth of Joseph S. Silver tract. 86, Henry Houtz tract. 87, Alexander Klinger tract. 88, Philip Kuntzleman tract. 89, Forbes and Delano lands. 90, Leonard Illig tract. 91, Peter Levengood tract. 92, Munsh and Williams lands. 93, Reffer tract. 94, Fishing Creek tract, (north.) 95, Fishing Creek tract (south). 96, Michael Seltzer tract. 97, Schuylk.l and Susquehanna lands. 98, Peter Kessler tract.

COAL LEASES.

No. 99, Lease from the Preston Coal and Improvement Company. 100, Lease from the Delaware Coal Company. 101, Lease from the Mammoth Vein Coal and Iron Company. 102, Lease from the Tremont Coal Company. 103, Lease of Green tract. 104, Lease of Henry Miller and Sarah Moore tracts. 105, Lease of Conrad Mertz tract. 106, Lease of Hepburn tract. 107, Lease of one-fourth of Bernard Hubley tract. 108, Lease of part of Andrew Lytle tract. 109, Lease of one-eighth of the Alexander Klinger tract. 110, Lease of one-half of Kinnear, Meyer and Spatzer tracts. 111, Lease of Nancy Kinnear tract. 112, Lease of Flowers Field, Saw Mill and Ellmaker tracts and Lee lands. 113, Lease of West Bear Ridge Colliery. 114, Lease of East Bear Ridge Colliery. 115, Lease of Henry May Colliery. 116, Lease of Peerless Colliery. 117, Lease of Buck Ridge Colliery. 118, Lease of Girard, Mammoth and Cuyler Collieries. 119, Lease of Union, or North Ashland, Colliery. 120, Lease of Raimond and Conner Collieries. 121, Lease of Elmwood Colliery.

IRON ORE LANDS.

No. 122, Putnam Valley, N. Y., lands. 123, Putnam County, N. Y., ore lands. 124, Nelson County, Va., iron ore lands. 125, Nelson and Amherst counties, Va., iron ore lands. 126, Albemarle County, Va., iron ore lands. 127, Seasholtzville, Pa., land. 128, Big Pond, Pa., estate. 129, Boiling Spring lease, Pa. 130, Heim and Vansaellen lands.

FURNACE PROPERTIES.

No. 131, Bechtelsville. 132, Swede. 133, Kutztown. 134, East Penn. 135, Emaus. 136, St. Clair. 137, Ringgold. 138, Monocacy. 139, Port Carbon Furnace, and Rolling Mill. 140, Powhatan Furnace, Va.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

No. 141, Office building and lot, Pottsville. 142, Auburn lot, Branch Township. 143, Tower City lands. 144, Lot of ground, Chestnut Street, Reading. 146, Adams Street Depot, Brooklyn, N. Y. 147, Twenty-ninth Street Depot (leasehold), New-York City. 148, New-Bedford Depot, Mass. 149, Newburyport Depot, Mass. 150, Salem Depot (leasehold), Mass. 151, Pottsville shops. 152, Bellefonte lots. 153, Surface—Town of Locust Dale. 154, Surface—Ashland. 155, Regina Township lot. 156, Port Carbon lots. 157, Berks County lands. 158, Lot at Preston. 159, Various Schuylkill County lands. 160, Cameron Township lands.

And all other real estate of said Coal and Iron Company wherever situated owned by it at the date of the execution of said General Mortgage, or by it thereafter in any manner acquired or held for its benefit or in trust for it; all railroads and all branches, extensions, sidings and turnouts of any railroad then belonging to said Coal and Iron Company, or thereafter constructed or in any manner acquired by it; all lands, coal leases, iron ore leases, mines, collieries, breakers, engines, workings, machinery, offices, buildings, improvements, tenements and hereditaments then owned by it or by it thereafter in any manner acquired by it or for its benefit or in trust for it; all yards, docks and wharves, all locomotives, tenders, coal cars, carriages and all other engines, cars, rolling stock, tools, implements, horses, mules and materials; and all corporate and other rights, privileges, appurtenances and franchises of said Coal and Iron Company, or connected with or relating to the said lands, coal or iron mines, railroad or other premises, or any of them, owned by said Coal and Iron Company at the time of the execution of said General Mortgage, or by it at any time thereafter constructed or acquired; all and singular the tolls, rents, revenues, issues, profits and income of the Coal and Iron Company derived from said railroad, canals, coal, or iron mines and other property; and all streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water courses, easements, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever, to the said mortgaged premises and real estates belonging or appertaining; and all the estate, right, title, interest, profit, claim and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the Railroad Company, as well at law as in equity, of, in and to the same, and every part and parcel thereof.

Excepting therefrom any property heretofore conveyed and transferred under the powers reserved in said General Mortgage.

II.

The following shares of the capital stock of other corporations owned by said Coal and Iron Company, and subject to a prior pledge thereof by it to The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company under a mortgage dated July 1, 1874, viz.:

Name of Company.	No. of Shares.
Preston Coal and Improvement Company	56,683
Fulton Coal Company	63,537
Locust Gap Improvement Company	50,522
Tremont Coal Company	118,364
Mammoth Vein Coal and Iron Company	59,727
Delaware Coal Company	4,716

All property, real and personal, of every character and description, which, or any beneficial interest in which, has been acquired by the Receivers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and of the Philadelphia Coal and Iron Company in the course of the operation and management of either of said two parcels or pertaining thereto, or to which, or to any beneficial interest in which, they are or may become entitled, will be sold in connection with such parcels respectively, including all income, proceeds of income, bills and accounts receivable, cash and other property, received by the Receivers in the management or operation of the mortgaged premises embraced in such conveyance or pertaining thereto, and any and all property appurtenant to the premises embraced in such conveyance or pertaining thereto and acquired for use in connection with or for the purposes of such premises or for the business of said Railroad Company, or of said Coal and Iron Company in connection therewith and vested in or standing in the name of the said Receivers, or to which said Receivers in any manner shall have acquired title, at the time of delivery to such purchaser of the property embraced in such conveyance; all equipment and all coal in possession of the Receivers at the time of the delivery of the conveyance of any such parcel to be delivered as part of, and in connection with, the parcel, in respect of which it shall have been acquired or received by the Receivers.

For a fuller and more detailed description of the property subject to said General Mortgage, reference is made to said decree and to said General Mortgage.

The entire mortgaged and pledged property of every description of said The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, including all property and credits acquired by the Receivers from the operation thereof, and the entire mortgaged and pledged property of every description of the said The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, including all property and credits acquired by the Receivers from the operation thereof, and the entire property pledged by said Reconstruction Trustees, will be sold severally and respectively in such case as a whole, and as the First Parcel, the Second Parcel and the Third Parcel respectively, as above set forth.

Subject, however, to the right of a majority in interest of the General Mortgage bonds outstanding, by requisition in writing to be delivered to the undersigned Trustee at any time before such sale, to direct such Trustee to sell said properties in such parcels as they may deem best.

No bid will be received in respect of the mortgaged property, or of any parcel thereof separately offered, from any one offering to bid, who shall not first deposit, as pledge that he will make good his bid in case of its acceptance, the sum of $200,000 in money, or in certified check or checks on a national bank or banks in the City of Philadelphia or the City of New-York, or $400,000 par value of the bonds secured by said General Mortgage with all unpaid coupons attached. The deposit so received from any unsuccessful bidder will be returned to him when the property shall be struck down, and the deposit received from any successful bidder will be held by the undersigned Trustee subject to the further order of said court, to be applied on account of the purchase price of the property for which such bid was made.

On the acceptance of any bid, the purchaser must forthwith deposit with the undersigned Trustee the sum of $500,000 in money, or in certified check or checks on any national bank or banks, or trust company or trust companies, in the City of Philadelphia or the City of New-York; or $1,000,000 par value of the bonds secured by said General Mortgage; but any cash or bonds which may have been previously deposited by the successful bidder as a pledge that he would make good his bid will be received on account of the amount so required of him on the acceptance of his bid.

In case any bidder or purchaser shall fail to make good his bid upon its acceptance by the Trustee, or shall fail, after such acceptance, to comply with any order of said court relating to the payment thereof, or the consummation of the purchase, then the sums in cash or bonds deposited by such purchaser or purchasers will be forfeited as a penalty for such failure, and will be applied towards the payment of the expense of a resale, and towards making good any deficiency or loss in case such property shall be sold at a price less than that bid at the prior sale.

If the Court shall not confirm the sale for which a deposit shall have been made, such deposit will be returned to the bidder.

Upon confirmation of any sale by said court, the purchaser must make further payment or payments in cash on account of his bid, as from time to time the Court may direct. The purchaser of any parcel may satisfy and make good any part of his bid not required to be paid in cash by paying in to be canceled or credited any of the bonds and matured and unpaid interest secured by said General Mortgage and held by such purchaser, counting such bonds and interest for that purpose at the sum which shall be payable to the holder thereof out of the net proceeds of such sale of such parcel as his just share of such net proceeds after allowing for the proportion of the payment which may be required to be made in cash, if such share of such net proceeds shall be less than the amount then due upon such bonds, such purchaser may make such settlement by receipting on such bonds the amount to be credited thereon. In case the purchaser shall fail or refuse to make any payments on account of any unpaid balance of the purchase price within thirty days after the entry of an order requiring such payment, the Court may resell any parcel upon such notice as it may direct.

The purchaser or purchasers of the property of said The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company subject to said General Mortgage, must also assume and in addition to the sum bid for such property, take the same and receive the deed or deeds therefor on the express condition that, to the extent that the assets or the proceeds of assets in the hands of the Receivers of the above-entitled cause shall be insufficient, such purchaser or his successors or assigns shall pay, satisfy and discharge any unpaid compensation which shall be allowed by the court to the Receivers and any indebtedness, obligation or liabilities which shall have been contracted or incurred by said Receivers before they shall have delivered possession of the property sold, whether or not represented by certificates; and also any indebtedness or liability contracted or incurred by said The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company or any of them, in the operation of the mortgaged property, prior to the appointment of said Receivers, which is prior in lien or superior in equity to said General Mortgage, and which shall not be paid or satisfied out of the income of the property in the hands of said Receivers, or out of the assets or out of the proceeds of the assets in their hands, upon the Court adjudging the same to be prior in lien or superior to the said General Mortgage and directing payment thereof.

All payments for any such purpose made by the purchaser in advance of the final accounting and discharge of the Receivers will be treated as advances, and subject to final adjustment on such accounting.

For the purpose of enforcing such payment in accordance with said decree the Court retains jurisdiction of said cause, and reserves the right to retake and resell said railroad property in case the purchaser or purchasers, his or their successors or assigns, shall fail to comply with any order of the Court for the payment of such indebtedness or liability within thirty days after the service of the copy of such order.

The purchaser or purchasers of any parcel constituting part of the mortgaged property must take the same subject to the performance by him or them, or his or their successors and assigns, of all pending contracts theretofore lawfully made by the Receivers in respect thereof.

For further particulars reference is hereby made to the above-named decree.

Dated Philadelphia, June, 1896.

The Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities.

By HENRY N. PAUL, President.

JOHN G. JOHNSON,
FREDERICK W. WHITRIDGE,
GEORGE L. RIVES, } Solicitors.

MR. HANNA IN GOOD CHEER

HIS VISIT TO MASSACHUSETTS EVIDENTLY A GRATIFYING ONE.

He Visits the Republican Headquarters, and Increased Activity, Follows—Republican Bimetallists in the West, He Says, Will Vote for McKinley—He Has a Talk with Gen. Alger of Michigan—Visits to Wall Street and Russell Sage.

Chairman Hanna was at the Republican headquarters early yesterday. He returned from Boston after midnight.

As soon as he got to the office matters assumed a more lively aspect than they had the day before. Every day is a busy one at the Republican headquarters, but when Mr. Hanna is in town there is a rush.

After getting rid of some of the more important letters which were awaiting him, the Chairman received the newspaper reporters. He smiled as they entered his room. The smile seemed to be one of satisfaction with the way in which the Republican campaign is going. The results of his visit to Massachusetts had evidently been gratifying. But as the reporters gathered around him he smiled again, for he knew their coming meant inquiries about those Boston interviews.

"You want to know something about those interviews, with me that were telegraphed from Boston last night to the New-York papers," he said, with another smile. "I have not read all of them, but if I am quoted correctly, what I said was that many Republicans out West are regarded as friends of free silver because they are bimetallists. These men are bimetallists, but they will vote for McKinley because they are good Republicans. The St. Louis platform gives a clear exposition of Republican principles. The party favors bimetallism, but only by an international agreement. The silver people are claiming every one as a convert to free coinage who is friendly to the white metal. This is incorrect. There is no inconsistency between bimetallism with an international agreement and sound Republicanism. Take the St. Louis platform as your text, and quote me as meaning just that."

Mr. Hanna was asked if there was any intention on the part of the Republicans to set the tariff aside and make the money question more prominent. He replied in the negative.

"The Republican Party," he said, "is not going to drop the tariff."

In reply to a query as to Major McKinley's letter of acceptance, Mr. Hanna said that it would be ready in about twenty-four hours and that it would come from Canton, Ohio.

Mr. Hanna would not talk about other political matters.

He went early yesterday morning to the Republican Press Headquarters, in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and got tickets for the Hardison meeting, to be held in Carnegie Hall Thursday night.

While at the Fifth Avenue Hotel he met Gen. Russell A. Alger of Michigan, who had just returned from Europe. The two walked across Madison Square and went to the headquarters, where they held a conference for some time.

Mr. Hanna spent about two hours late in the day down town, dividing his time equally between the Lawyers' Club, where he took luncheon, and Russell Sage's office.

"The newspapers," he protested, as he left Mr. Sage's office, "should not attach importance to my visits to the money centre. People in the West have no love for this part of the town, and if they read that I come here some of them will make capital of it. They will say I go into Wall Street to 'fry out fat.' The fact is that I have simply made a friendly call on Mr. Sage, after taking luncheon with personal friends. Don't say I was here on a political errand."

It had been reported in Wall Street that Mr. McKinley's letter of acceptance would be given out in the afternoon. When Mr. Hanna was asked if plans had been changed he said:

"I have been trying to reach Canton today by long-distance telephone, but could not make the connection. I understood that the letter would be issued to-day, and I suppose now that it will be ready in time for the newspapers to-morrow morning."

"Is the letter strong for sound money?" Mr. Hanna was asked.

"It deals at length with the tariff and other questions," he replied.

At the Republican Headquarters it was given out that Gen. Russell A. Alger had assured Chairman Hanna that there was no doubt as to Michigan being safe for sound money. He said, according to the headquarter's report:

"Of course I have not been on the ground for some time, but my mail brings me thorough information regarding the situation. I am going home to-night to get into the harness for the campaign. Some of the Eastern papers, I notice, have questioned the soundness of Michigan Republicans on the money issue. I do not relish such questioning as this. Michigan people are honorable and loyal, and will never favor repudiation—for that is what the Bryan programme really is."

Samuel J. Randall, Jr., of Philadelphia, son of the Democratic ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives, came over to New-York yesterday and tendered his services to the Republican National Committee as a campaign speaker. Mr. Randall is only twenty-two years old, but he is in great demand for political meetings in his own State, where he has been speaking under the auspices of the Republican State Committee. He has recently made a speaking tour through Susquehanna and Westmoreland Counties. He is to have a joint debate on Thursday with De Witt Clinton in Bradford County, Penn., and on Saturday he will speak with ex-Postmaster General Wanamaker, at Lewisburg.

Senator Hansbrough of North Dakota was at the headquarters yesterday. He said that both North and South Dakota will go for McKinley.

Ex-Gov. D. Russell Brown of Rhode Island also called on Mr. Hanna yesterday.

"Rhode Island is small, but solid," he said. "There is some silver sentiment, but there are a great many sound-money Democrats who will not support Bryan, and a good percentage of them will vote for McKinley. We shall certainly hold our own."

Julius Goldschmidt, Chief of the German Literary Bureau at Chicago, has arrived here for consultation with the Eastern Executive Committee. Mr. Goldschmidt is staying at the Waldorf, and will remain there throughout this week. He reports that the Germans of the Central Western States are united. The State of Wisconsin, the home of Mr. Goldschmidt, will, he says, roll up a majority of 75,000 for McKinley.

"Great numbers of Democrats," he continued, "are coming over to the Republican Party, and there is not the slightest falling off in the Republican strength in Wisconsin owing to free coinage. Illinois will give a large majority to McKinley, and Tanner and Altgeldism will be buried by the forces of good government. The free-coinage sentiment is giving way before education and discussion, and it is safe to predict that all Middle Western States will be carried for McKinley. Much work is being done at the Chicago Headquarters, especially in the Bureau of Publicity and Printing. Documents and pamphlets in German, Norwegian, Swedish, Polish, Bohemian, Hungarian, French, Italian, Flemish, and Hebrew are widely circulated, and good speakers in all those languages are welcomed at the Speakers' Department. Two hundred thousand extra copies a week of the leading German, Scandinavian, Bohemian, Polish, and other newspapers are being mailed to doubtful voters, and a vigorous and energetic work is being done in all departments."

The Speakers' Bureau is busily engaged in sending good debaters throughout the doubtful States. Gen. Powell Clayton, who is at the head of it, announced yesterday the following assignments for West Virginia:

"Judge I. W. Lansing, an able and eloquent speaker from Lincoln, in Mr. Bryan's home State, Nebraska, and Patrick O'Farrell of Washington, will begin a ten days' tour on Sept. 2. Capt. 'Jack' Crawford, the poet scout, will give a week to West Virginia, beginning Sept. 21, and Henry W. Charouny of this city will address the German voters of Wheeling on Sept. 26."

The speaking campaign will be opened in Maryland and in Virginia early in September.

SUPT. SMITH'S TRIAL CONTINUES.

Conflicting Evidence About Broken Terminal Heads.

The trial of Superintendent Smith, of the Department of Fire Alarms and Telegraph in the Fire Department, went on before the Fire Board yesterday, and testimony was given by John A. Seely, of the firm of Belden & Seely, contractors. The witness thought there was nothing in the New-York Fire Department specifications to prevent a contractor from bidding intelligently on the work.

He testified that the terminal head in use in New-York was used in Milwaukee, St. Paul, and Chicago. He considered it a good terminal head, and did not know any other made expressly for fire and police alarm systems. He never heard of any trouble with them except in New-York. Witness was shown the record of twenty-four open circuits on account of broken terminal heads in 1895, and he said that the trouble was probably with the man who used the screwdriver on the screw, and that the terminal head itself, very likely, was not at all to blame.

George L. Wiley, Eastern Manager for the Standard Underground Cable Company, said he began the laying of the New-York fire alarm cable in 1888 and continued till 1894. He did not find any difficulty in bidding on the specifications used by the Fire Department.

Attorney Campbell recited the testimony of the Fire Alarm Superintendents of Boston and Newark, that they had not had any open circuits in their systems, and asked what he thought of that testimony in face of the record that there had been from twenty to two hundred and fifty open circuits in New-York each year from 1888 to 1894. Mr. Wiley said he thought the Superintendents had made mistakes in their testimony.

CLARA HENDY REMAINED STUBBORN

She Refused to Go Home, and Was Committed.

Clara Hendy, sixteen years old, who was the subject of a writ of habeas corpus in the Supreme Court last Wednesday, when Judge Stover directed Mrs. Mary Banta of 109 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street to return her to her parents, was taken before Magistrate Simms, in the Harlem Court, yesterday by her father, George Hendy, of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street and Pleasant Avenue, who alleged that she refused to go home, as directed.

When the girl left Justice Stover's court Wednesday, she ran away from her father and went to Mrs. Banta's house, and on Thursday Mrs. Banta took her to South Norwalk, Conn., returning with her when notified by Lawyer Horace C. Skelly that she would bring herself into contempt if she harbored her. Mr. Hendy met his daughter on the street yesterday morning and asked her to go home with him. She refused to go, and he took her to the Harlem Police Court.

Lawyer Skelly presented to the Court the order of Justice Stover, and the Magistrate directed the girl to go home with her father, but she absolutely refused, saying that her parents treated her badly, and that she would not go home. The Magistrate told her that he would commit her to an institution if she did not go home with her father, but she still refused to obey, and she was therefore committed to the House of the Good Shepherd.

TIMELY RESCUE OF A YOUNG GIRL.

Said a Cousin Had Directed Her Where to Find Employment.

Policeman Rosenfeld of the Eldridge Street Station Monday afternoon saw a pretty girl, about sixteen years old, alight from a carriage in Forsyth Street, near Rivington, and look earnestly around as if seeking some particular number. She carried a valise in one hand and a card in the other. The card bore the address of a house on Rivington Street.

Rosenfeld asked the girl whom she was seeking, and she showed him the card. The name on it was that of a woman whom the policeman knew to be an unfit companion for so young a girl, and he took the stranger around to the police station. A technical charge of vagrancy was made against her, and she was sent to the Gerry society's quarters.

According to the girl's story, she is Mary Matyoski of Hazelton, Penn., where her mother and stepfather, Henry Lehert, live. She said her cousin, Lizzie Langdan, who recently arrived at Hazelton, told her if she went to the address of the woman on Rivington Street she would secure a good position. Her stepfather gave her $15 to go to New-York. She had $9 and some small change when she reached the Eldridge Street Station.

In the Essex Market Court Magistrate Deuel committed the girl until to-morrow, to allow an investigation.

TWO MAIL BAGS LEFT IN THE HOLD.

Mails Delayed Many Weeks by Some One's Mistake on a Steamer.

A peculiar case has just been cleared up by the Post Office authorities. The steamship Kaffir Prince, Capt. George Oldfitch, carries the mails between New-York and Rio de Janeiro, and when she arrived at this port on her last trip but one, through carelessness on the part of somebody, two mailbags were left in the hold covered with the debris remaining after the unloading.

Another cargo was loaded, and the steamer sailed away with the two bags still on board. Nor had they been discovered when the steamer reached this port on the next trip, a few days ago. But in the meantime a lot of people had been making anxious inquiries for letters and packages which they expected, but had never received. Finally an inspector was detailed to investigate the case. The Kaffir Prince was thoroughly searched and the two missing bags were found.

Charges have been filed against Capt. Oldfitch, and the case is pending before the Federal authorities.

MORE REAR TENEMENTS CONDEMNED

The Board of Health Orders Eight Vacated for Demolition.

The Health Board, at its regular weekly meeting yesterday, ordered eight more rear tenements vacated for condemnation under the Gilder law. The houses are deemed unfit for habitation. They are situated as follows:

No. 110 West Seventeenth Street, number of occupants, 17; death rate, 105.9; Lucy Ann Kellogg, owner.

No. 112 West Sixteenth Street, number of occupants, 10; death rate, none; L. I. Lawrence, owner.

Nos. 146, 148, and 150 Eighth Avenue, number of occupants, 27; death rate, 23.2; John Castree estate, owner.

No. 211 West Twenty-eighth Street, number of occupants, 21; death rate, 66.6; L. S. Quackenbush, trustee.

No. 127 West Third Street, number of occupants, 15; death rate, 21.4; W. C. Flanagan, owner.

No. 260 West Houston Street, number of occupants, 25; death rate, 72.2; G. S. Schittenheim, owner.

Clara Barton Sees a Mineral Spring.

Miss Clara Barton, President of the American Red Cross Society, who has been in Turkey since the early part of the year making efforts to relieve the distressed Armenians, passed throgh Buda-Pesth Sunday, accompanied by her staff, George H. Pullman and Dr. Hubbell, on her homeward journey to the United States. During her stay there she visited the springs of the Hunyadi Janos Natural Aperient Water, where she was received by the eldest son of Andreas Saxlehner and shown over the establishment. The extensive scale on which these springs are conducted and the cleanliness and careful methods of bottling compelled her admiration, which was freely expressed to Mr. Saxlehner, whose name is so well known in connection with this well-tried mineral water.

TO SHOW MACHINERY IN PEKIN.

A Scheme Which It Is Expected Will Benefit American Export Trade.

Arrangements have been made to enable American manufacturers to exhibit machinery and mechanical appliances in Pekin University, China, without being obliged to pay duty, and it is believed that the scheme will affect the development of our export trade to China. The President of the Pekin University is H. H. Lowry, D. D., Superintendent of the Methodist Mission in China, and its Vice President and Secretary is Minister Denby. Mr. Denby has written the following letter to Secretary Olney about it:

"Richard Olney, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.:

"Sir: Pekin University, an important educational institution of this city, conducted under the auspices of the American Methodist Episcopal Mission, has recently opened in one of its buildings a museum, which, it is proposed, to devote largely to the exhibition of foreign machinery and mechanical appliances. The museum is visited daily by increasing numbers of people of the better classes, who are interested in acquiring sound knowledge of foreign manufactures and inventions, and it is believed that it can be made an important means of advertising and introducing the products of American industry. The authorities of this museum would be glad to receive and exhibit working models, photographs or drawings of machinery and inventions, or specimens thereof, such as plows, ships, firearms, cannon, electric machinery, cars, locomotives, windmills, looms, printing presses, wagons, engines, &c.

"Each exhibit which may be presented to them will be marked in Chinese with the name and address of the maker, together with the description and price, if desired, and a capable translator will explain their use to inquirers.

"This is an opportunity which manufacturers should be glad to avail of. Pekin, with a population of 600,000, is the literary and political centre of the empire. Advertising here should be more profitable than in any city in China. The Pekin University is the centre of a wide influence. It occupies commodious foreign buildings, lighted by electricity, and is attended by hundreds of young men in search of Western learning.

"The museum referred to is to be conducted solely for the purpose of increasing the usefulness of the university and attracting the attention of inquirers. Exhibits of the character above described will be gratefully received by it, and will be advantageously employed for the benefit of exhibitors, as circumstances will permit.

"Correspondence on this subject and articles for exhibition may be sent to the Pekin University, Pekin, China, or to Mr. Charles H. Taft, Treasurer of the Pekin University, 78 William Street, New-York City, and, under an arrangement with the I. N. customs, will be imported to China free of duty.

"The authorities of the university have applied to this Legation for assistance in carrying out their plan, which, with a view to such assistance, I request that such publicity be given in this dispatch as the department may deem fit.

CHARLES DENBY, Jr.,

"Legation of the United States, Pekin, June 5, 1896."

HE COURTS AN INVESTIGATION.

Police Commissioner Andrews Laughs at Charges Against Him.

Commissioner Andrews and other police officials at Headquarters were amused yesterday over the report that two brothers, Samuel and Isaiah Frank of 347 East Forty-ninth Street, were preparing charges against him to present to Mayor Strong.

They accuse the Commissioner of wrongfully recommending the dismissal of complaints made by them against two policemen. The Frank brothers have had several policemen up on trial during the past two months, and in each case the charges were dismissed by the Commissioners.

They accused Patrolman James Cavanagh and Patrolman Thomas Barry of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station last month. They said that Barry was drunk at Fort Wendell Park, and insulted some women, and that Cavanagh threatened them. The charges were tried before Commissioner Andrews. The Franks failed to establish a case. Their own witnesses contradicted each other flatly, and others made conflicting statements. They had no evidence to prove the charges, and Commissioner Andrews was forced to recommend the dismissal of the complaints against the two officers.

Now it is reported, the Franks want to have Commissioner Andrews put on trial for his action in the two cases mentioned. Mr. Andrews laughed when asked about the matter yesterday. "I court an investigation," he said. "It would be ridiculous to talk further about the matter."

BURGLARS SUCCEED IN BROOKLYN.

John Wood Again Robbed—Roger Taylor Loses $101.

The building at the corner of Fulton and Jay Streets, Brooklyn, the ground floor of which is occupied by John Wood, a furniture dealer, was entered by burglars some time during Monday night or early yesterday morning, and Mr. Wood's money drawer was robbed. The thieves got in through the Jay Street door, which, possibly, had been carelessly left open. The policeman on the post says the door was closed at midnight.

The burglars got into the office of Dr. G. H. Martin, dentist, on the second floor of the building, and stole his revolver and a number of other articles, including some gold filling. They then descended into the furniture store by a ladder in the elevator shaft. They emptied the cash drawer and took an umbrella and two overcoats.

The same building was entered by burglars three weeks ago, and $50 in gold and $150 in currency were stolen. No trace of these burglars was ever discovered.

Roger Taylor, who keeps a livery stable at 729 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, reported yesterday that $101 had been stolen from a safe in his office in an unaccountable manner. Mr. Taylor said he placed the money in one of the pigeonholes in the safe on the evening of Aug. 19, and locked the safe door. He did not open the safe again until yesterday, and the money was then gone. There were no marks of violence on the safe, and there was nothing to indicate that the door or windows of the room had been tampered with.

NEW-YORK WAS PUT TO DEATH

The Consumptive Tiger Cub Killed and Then Dissected.

Director Smith of the Central Park menagerie received a telegram from James A. Bailey yesterday authorizing him to put out of its misery the tiger cub New-York, which had been gradually failing for several months with tuberculosis. Mr. Smith, with Birdkeeper Shannon, "Billy" Snyder, the elephant keeper, and John Winner, who has charge of all Barnum & Bailey's animals at the menagerie, immediately went to the cub's cage in the lion house, taking a bag and a bottle of chloroform.

Winner and Snyder got a rope around the cub's front paws and pulled him to the front of the cage, where they tied him. Mr. Smith saturated a sponge with a half pound of chloroform and placed it in the bottom of a bag resembling a horsefeed bag, with the addition of a rope at the top to tie around the cub's neck. The bag was placed over the cub's head with very little difficulty on account of the weakness from its disease. He died in about five minutes without a struggle.

The body was then placed in the grab bag and taken in the menagerie cart to the Lieutard Veterinary College, 141 West Forty-fourth Street, where Dr. Coates performed an autopsy. It showed that both lungs, the spleen, and the carotid gland were covered with tubercles.

Morris Park Valuation Confirmed.

The Tax Commissioners confirmed their assessment on the property of the Westchester Racing Association yesterday. The property is Morris Park Race Track. Last year it was assessed on $255,000, and this year the valuation is $350,000. The association contested the increase, but the Supreme Court quashed the proceedings by consent of both parties.

TO RECEIVE LI HUNG CHANG

THE WAR DEPARTMENT HAS TAKEN ALL THE ACTION IT INTENDS.

The Plans of Gen. Ruger, to Whom the President Has Referred the Matter, Unknown in Washington—Doubts Regarding His Visiting the Capital at All—Criticisms That Have Been Made on the Administration Are Unjust.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The War Department proper will take no further action regarding the military ceremonies attending the arrival and stay of Li Hung Chang in this country. The entire programme has been intrusted to Gen. Ruger, who commands the Department of the East, and who by vesture of this command is authorized to order troops to parade and assign officers to such duties as he pleases.

Gen. Ruger's plans are unknown in the War Department, and he is not likely to communicate his intentions to the Washington authorities, save in the usual and slow process of routine military business. It is known here that the excellent riders from Fort Myer will be sent to New-York, and they will return early next week in time to participate in any street demonstration which may be necessary by reason of Li Hung Chang's visit to this city. Should that distinguished visitor come here, the Myer cavalry, the artillery from Washington Barracks, and the marines from the corps headquarters here will be ordered out, with their respective bands, including the celebrated Marine Band, and the remarkable mounted band of the cavalry regiment. It is also likely that the whole or a part of the National Guard of the District will turn out. The official programme of Li Hung Chang's entertainment here has not been arranged.

There is some doubt of Li's visiting Washington, as he has the opportunity of paying his respects to the President in New-York, and there is very little else to bring him so far out of his way. Should he spend the two days here which he planned to do, according to his original programme, the time will be expended quietly at the legation, with visits to the Capitol, the Washington Monument, and the National Museum, which contains many of the Chinese gifts to Gen. Grant. There is also in contemplation a trip to Mount Vernon, but in the absence of the Dolphin this visit cannot be made in the exalted state which has oftentimes been accorded less distinguished guests, and the facilities embraced on an electric railroad do not, under the best conditions, offer the same advantages and the same comfort which a ship of the Dolphin class affords.

There has been some attempt to reflect upon the Administration for the manner in which it is arranging the official reception to Li. The State Department people, for instance, are represented as feeling that the War Department people are taking a more prominent part in the demonstration than is necessary, and the President has been criticised for receiving Li at a private residence in New-York rather than repairing to the Executive Mansion and receiving the homage of the Chinese Ambassador there. The arrangements have had the approval of the Chinese representatives here. It was learned that Li was anxious to avoid extra travel as much as possible, and the reception in New-York was arranged with an idea to the convenience of the visitor. Ordinarily he might be expected to seek the President out at Gray Gables. It is an unusual courtesy that Mr. Cleveland goes to New-York and does not require Li to journey to the Massachusetts Summer home of the President or to come to Washington. Any attempt, therefore, to reflect upon the sincerity of the official courtesy to be extended is based on ignorance of the situation.

There is, moreover, no jealousy between the State Department and the War Department. By the very nature of things, the military must be depended upon to render the most effective part of the demonstrations in honor of Li, but when it comes to the actual exchange of formalities the State Department, of course, maintains its precedence.

RECEPTION PLANS NOT PERFECTED.

The Details Will Be Subject to the Wishes of the Chinese Viceroy.

Plans for the reception of Li Hung Chang are progressing, but the details of the various features are not yet in shape to be harmonized into a complete and definite programme. Even the general programme already outlined is subject to change should the arrangements in any way conflict with the desires or convenience of the Viceroy, so numerous are the functions already proposed that they may prove too fatiguing for the aged Chinese dignitary.

The salute of the naval fleet on the arrival of the steamship St. Louis, the reception at the American Line pier by Gen. Ruger, the escort by a squadron of the Sixth United States Cavalry, with its mounted band of twenty pieces, to the Waldorf; the visit to President Cleveland, the visit to Grant's tomb and to West Point, the reception in Brooklyn, and the various dinners are features contained in the general plan already published.

Gen. Ruger said yesterday that he expected to have the details perfected by Thursday, so far as they could be, before Li Hung Chang's own wishes were known.

Major Lebo, with four troops of the Sixth Cavalry, United States Army, stationed at Fort Myer, will leave Washington this morning for New-York, and will arrive here in the afternoon. The cavalrymen will march to Fort Hamilton, where they will camp until their duties in connection with Li Hung Chang's reception are over. The four troops constitute a squadron 200 strong. They are among the best riders in the army. Their band is reported to be one of the finest in the country.

No orders were received yesterday by the officers of the warships in the harbor as to the disposition of the ships on the arrival of the Viceroy, but the assumption is that the matter is one which will be left to Admiral Bunce.

Chief of Police Conlin said last night that no final arrangements had as yet been made relative to police escort for Li Hung Chang. He had a talk yesterday with Mayor Strong and told him that the necessary police escort for the Chinese Viceroy would be ready for duty within an hour after he had received definite information from the Committee of Arrangements. It was said last evening at Police Headquarters that should the Viceroy visit "Chinatown" there will in all probability be a big crowd to welcome him. Details of police will of course be sent to the neighborhood to preserve order.

Commissioners of Street Openings.

The following Commissioners of Street Openings were appointed yesterday by Justice Pryor in the Supreme Court: Depot Street at Bedford Park east of Webster Avenue: John H. Voss, Emanuel Perls, William H. Willis. Loring Place, from Hampden Street to Fordham Road: William S. Kelly, John R. Kelly, Abram Kling. Morris Avenue, from New York and Harlem Railroad to Grand Boulevard: Julius M. Mayer, Lorenzo S. Palmer, Eugene Durnin. Bainbride Avenue, from King's Bridge Road to Southern Boulevard: Hugh G. Kelly, Edward S. Kaufman, O. H. Anderson. East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, from Sheridan Avenue to New-York and Harlem Railroad: Rignal D. Woodward, Daniel O'Connell, Norman T. M. Mellis. Bathgate Avenue, from Wendover Avenue to East One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street: Isaac H. Klein, Lewis Eickwort, William D. Davies. Aqueduct Avenue, from Lind Avenue to King's Bridge Road: George Carlton Comstock, William G. Ross, George L. Nichols.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is the most palatable and effectual croup remedy I have used with my children.—(Rev.) D. H. COMANN, Franklin, N. C., Nov. 11, 1892.

For the Liver, use JAYNE'S PAINLESS SANATIVE PILLS.—Adv.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

Many gourmands have stood in rapt contemplation after reading this announcement in the show windows of a store in Third Avenue:

"'Wine that money can't buy.'

"The most precious wine in the world is that contained in a cask named 'The Rose,' in the Bremen Town Hall cellar. It is Rudesheim Rhine wine from the year 1653, and the cask is replenished by degrees whenever wine is drawn in the carefully washed and dried gravel. It is never sold, but destined exclusively for the sick of Bremen, who receive a very small quantity on production of a doctor's certificate. At present the supposed value of this unique wine has so increased that a bottle containing eight glasses would cost 18,000,000 marks, a glassful 2,000,000, and a drop 2,346 marks."

With this story of the wine is a photograph of the Rathhaus, Bremen, and a tantalizing lithograph of the Stadt Weinkeller, in which are the famous cask and connoisseurs sipping wine.

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To the present generation, now that negro slavery has been abolished, and many know of it only as a matter of history, the following act, passed by the Virginia Legislature, known as the General Assembly, will create thoughts of the sacrifices that free negroes of former days were willing to make to get their wives and children out of slavery.

The act, which may be found among the laws of Virginia, passed in 1812, is as follows:

An act concerning Eve, the wife of Robin Justice, and their children, Bowman and Peggy. (Passed Jan. 18, 1812.)

Be it enacted by the General Assembly that when Robin Justice (a free black man of the County of Accomack,) shall have regularly emancipated his wife, Eve, and their two children, Bowman and Peggy, the said Eve, Bowman and Peggy shall be, and they are hereby permitted to remain and enjoy the benefit of their freedom in this commonwealth, and shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges which other free persons of color posses within the same, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

The freedom that was thus granted by statute, and could then only be obtained by statute, (for even if a slave were manumitted a statute recognizing the manumission had to be passed,) could be withdrawn by statute, and often was, for various reasons, and the negro was again sold into slavery. Such freedom was not that of the whites, but was a qualified freedom of a much circumscribed order.

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Many bicyclists who ride on country roads at night are becoming possessed by that peculiar nervousness that is so common to all locomotive engineers—they are afraid of deep shadows, not knowing whether the dark spots that they see ahead across their paths are merely shadows or are in reality substances of which they should beware. Indifference to appearance has caused many bad tumbles, and overconfidence has broken many wheels. Riding by moonlight is a great pleasure only when the moon is directly overhead and creates no shadows. At other times caution is necessary.

The old locomotive engineer would rather follow the glare of his headlight through cuts and across country on dark nights, so far as his feeling of safety was concerned, than to trust to the most brilliant and full moon that ever shone. The headlight throws a glare dead ahead and discloses all that is upon the roadbed; the moon causes shadows to fall across the track at all angles, and many fatal accidents have been caused by taking for shadow that which was substance on nights when the moon was so bright that the glare of the headlight could not be perceived.

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The following lines, picked up in a Brooklyn Bridge car, whatever their merit may be, indicate that there is one person who has a good old-fashioned, homely love for his wife, and sees no occasion to indite his love sonnets to some mythical maiden:

TO MY WIFE.

Beloved best of all on earth by me,
Like running brook my love flows on to thee
Through months and years, to all eternity.
My love is the brook; thy lovers the open sea,
Absorbing love in love, yet giving love to me.
Thy heart of hearts my heart doth rest upon
And heaven, to earth, it bringeth down to me.
Till all my soul is filled with sweet and radiant joy,
And I have naught to wish. Thy love hath no alloy.

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"It is amusing to see how the Raines law is regarded in some of the towns up the State," remarked a man who is obliged to travel extensively through the farming districts of the State. "I was in a village of perhaps a hundred inhabitants last Saturday, and when I asked the proprietor of the little country inn if he sold beer on Sunday, he said that he did furnish his personal friends with refreshment, but he said he had to be very careful, for he had been told that Mr. Raines might come along almost any Sunday to see if his law was being violated.

"Another man, who has a really pretentious place in a town of 15,000 inhabitants, and holds a hotel certificate, said that he did not sell on Sunday, even with meals. He said he was going down to New-York to see how they worked it there before he took any chances.

"But in Mr. Platt's old town, Owego, no person need go thirsty. Last Sunday night I changed cars at that place, and was obliged to wait seven minutes for my train. I looked up a saloon in the neighborhood and asked the man in charge if I could get a glass of beer. He looked me over rather sharply, and, thinking that he was about to refuse, I remarked that I was willing to buy a sandwich if it was necessary. He replied: 'No, that's not necessary. I guess you are all right. Come over here and register.' It was a one-story building, and I couldn't see where there were any sleeping rooms, but, nevertheless, it was a hotel, and I was one of its guests for just six minutes. The register plan is worked in a number of towns that I have visited recently, but, of course, the proprietor must feel sure of guests before he serves them."

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The neighborhood of Lexington Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street has lost the quiet air which pervaded it for many years, and has become one of the busiest spots along the avenue. This is due to the presence of the Lexington Avenue cable line, and the fact that at the corner of Fifty-ninth Street is the point of transfer for passengers to the cross-town line running east and west through that street. The avenue has undergone a great change since the cable cars have been running. Many of the old residents have abandoned their dwellings for a quieter neighborhood, and the residences have been converted into stores. This is particularly noticeable in the immediate neighborhood of Fifty-ninth Street.

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The new Sunday school teacher seemed to be nothing but a beautiful young society butterfly, and therefore every one was very much surprised when she consented to take charge of a class. Apparently, she was as great a success in the Sunday school as in society, for her class of little girls was crowded every Sunday. She kept good order, and her scholars, who were devoted to her, always knew their lessons.

The rector, while congratulating himself on securing such a model teacher, overtook one of the little girls of her class on the way to Sunday school.

"I see you will not be late this morning," said the rector.

"Oh, no!" she answered, "I wouldn't be late for anything to-day, for Miss B—— promised each of us, if we came early and knew our lessons, a real four-leaf clover for good luck! And that's not all, either, for she is going to give to the girl that knows her lessons best a true, true 'churchyard-rabbit's left hind foot!'"

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A quiet-looking gentleman wearing the Loyal Legion button in his lapel was taking a Sunday car ride up Broadway. From the Battery to Twenty-third Street nothing made a break in his reserve, but after passing Madison Square he leaned forward and addressed his vis-à-vis: "That is the first Bryan and Sewall banner I have seen in New-York," he said. "I have been counting the campaign banners. I have seen twenty-nine McKinley banners, and not until now have I seen one for Bryan. Moreover, that banner is floating from Mr. St. John's headquarters in the Bartholdi. Besides, many of those McKinley banners down on Broadway are floating from stores occupied by merchants engaged in importing, and therefore free traders, who love Major McKinley about as much as the devil loves holy water. Doesn't this show something like the way New-York City stands on the issues of this election?" And no one disputed him.

WRECKED BY AN ICEBERG

THE STEAMSHIP MOLDAVA LOST IN A FOG.

When 270 Miles East of Cape Race She Escaped One Side of the Mass of Ice Only to Strike the Other—Her Captain and Crew, Twenty-three Men in All, Rescued by the Circassia—In Open Boats for Two Days.

The Captain and crew of the British tramp steamship Moldava were brought into this port yesterday by the Anchor Line steamship Circassia, from Glasgow, which had picked them up at sea.

The Moldava ran into an iceberg while in a fog Wednesday, 270 miles east of Cape Race. A hole was stove in her underbody and she began to settle. When it was found she would probably sink the officers and crew, twenty-three men in all, put off in the boats, and for two days they battled with stormy seas before they were seen and picked up by the Circassia.

The Moldava, which is a vessel of 1,477 tons, left Cardiff, Wales, on Aug. 11, laden with 2,000 tons of coal for Halifax, N. S. She met rather bad weather, but nothing unusual happened, her master, Capt. Thomas C. Burnside, said yesterday, till the day on which the steamship was wrecked. She ran into fog then.

The Captain and mate were on the bridge at 4:30 o'clock that afternoon. The sea was running high and it rained hard. Suddenly, through a rift in the fog, there loomed up an iceberg four points off the port bow.

There was a clanging down in the engine room on the instant, and the engines were reversed. The wheel was put over hard aport, and as the vessel answered her helm the berg was lost to view in the fog. Two minutes later the ice loomed up again, this time on the starboard hand, and in an instant the vessel had struck.

The unfortunate Moldava had entered a sort of horseshoe. She had cleared the danger on the port hand, only to swing her starboard bow against the icy wall that rose up on that side. Slow as she was going, she struck with such force that her two steel masts snapped off at the deck and crashed over against the mass of ice.

Then she slid along into a V-shaped indentation that almost fitted her bow and brought her to a standstill. She immediately freed herself, however, under the power of the reversed screw, and as she backed clear Capt. Burnside ran to the bow and peered over. No injury but scratched paint was visible.

The carpenter and engineer examined the fore peak and no break was discovered, but on sounding the hold sixteen inches of water were found in the second compartment, but none in the forward compartment. The water gained, and eventually flooded the first compartment also. The steamship began to settle at the bow, and to rise up at the stern, till her propeller was out of water.

Capt. Burnside saw that no time was to be lost. The engines were stopped and all hands were called on deck to provision the boats and make ready to abandon the ship. The Captain was the last to leave the ship, and he took his dog with him. He and eight men took one of the lifeboats, the chief officer and seven men got off in the gig, and the boatswain and five men lowered away the dinghy, the cook taking a pet cat into the dinghy with him.

As they shoved away the ship took a heavy list to starboard, and, as they lay off a little distance in the fog they saw her settle gradually till her decks forward were even with the water.

They rowed in shifts till 11 o'clock the next morning, and then the strength of the sailors gave out. Indeed, it was only by threats that they were forced to keep pulling at the oars. A breeze sprang out of the east at that time, and a sail was rigged in the captain's boat and the other two were taken in tow.

They lay headed up to the seas for some time, but finally took to the oars again.

They rowed and rested alternately all Thursday night, and Friday morning brought clearer weather. The lights of the Circassia were seen at 4:30 o'clock, four miles to the eastward, and Capt. Burnside immediately burned blue lights.

Capt. Boothby saw the lights, and soon the Circassia drew near them and came to a standstill. The shipwrecked sailors pulled alongside and the davit tackle of the Circassia were dropped. One boat after the other was hoisted aboard.

COMPRESSED AIR ON STREET CARS.

It Is In Use in Harlem, and the Broadway Line Will Try It.

The use of compressed air as the motive power on surface railroads is still in the experimental stage, but the indications are that its adoption will be hastened if it proves practicable. The American Air Power Company, which is now operating several cars on the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Line, avows itself entirely satisfied with the manner in which the new motors are working.

A change is being made that will better the service materially. The old Boulevard Line stables are used as the compressor plant, and it is necessary to run the cars to the stables after three trips have been made to charge the motors. This necessitates some delay, and incidentally blocks the other cars while the air cars are switched. To avoid this inconvenience a pipe is to be laid from the plant to the Fort Lee ferry terminus, and as soon as this is laid the cars will be charged at that point instead of at the plant.

Superintendent John R. Robertson of the Third Avenue Line said yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES that he could not tell when the company would decide upon the question of adopting the new power. "So far as can be seen at present, the air motors are a complete success," said he, "but this is an important question, and we propose to give the new motors a thorough trial before we change our equipment. It means a great amount of expense to change the equipment of a street railway, and it would not be advisable to act hastily. We have not given much thought to the question of expense in running cars with air power. Attention will be given to that as soon as we decide that the system is entirely practicable."

The Metropolitan Traction Company is now having a number of cars equipped with air motors at Worcester, Mass. The Hoadley-Knight system is to be used. This is not in use on any street railway lines, but the company has been furnishing power for an engine works at Worcester for some time, and it is claimed, with complete success. A large number of cars are being equipped at the Worcester shops, and several of them are now ready for use. They will probably be shipped to New-York in a few days and put in service on the upper end of the Lexington Avenue Line. The company's plant at One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street and Lenox Avenue was put in operation yesterday getting the compressors ready for use.

An Old Lady Injured by a Fall.

Mrs. Mary Weber, seventy-eight years old, of 217 Willis Avenue, alighted from a train at the Cortlandt Street station of the Sixth Avenue elevated road last night, and failed to notice that there were two steps to descend before reaching the platform. As she stepped away from the car she fell and was unable to rise. Her sons carried her into a waiting room and an ambulance was called. The surgeon said her hip was fractured and took her to Hudson Street Hospital. The old lady was about to take a train on the Pennsylvania Railroad to go to Sioux City, Wis., and visit a daughter.

New Music Hall in Fourteenth Street.

A new music hall, to be called the New Volks Garden, is to be opened by David Kraus on the site of Grace Chapel, 126 to 130 East Fourteenth Street. The chapel was sold on account of the transference of its work to a new building at Avenue A and Fourteenth

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Part Two
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THIRD AVENUE PAVEMENT

DEFECTS FOLLOW THE LAYING OF GAS MAINS.

Depressions Mark the Lines of Trenches Dug Throughout the Greater Part of the Length of the Street—Crosswalks Relaid Unevenly—Superintendent of the Swift Construction Company Says the Street Has Been Improved.

The pavement of Third Avenue, from Harlem to Ninth Street, has attracted attention of late, and there have been criticisms both as to its laying while the Third Avenue horse railroad was being changed into a cable road and of the recent relaying.

It has been charged that the pavement was improperly laid in 1893, under the administration of Commissioner M. T. Daly of the Department of Public Works, and improperly relaid by men employed by the Swift Construction Company, who are laying mains for the East River Gas Company.

The pavement of the entire avenue was laid in 1893-4, for the Third Avenue Railroad Company, by Matthew Baird and William Kelly, and at its completion it was considered to be a good piece of work. In fact, east siders boasted that the only good pavement in the city then was on Third Avenue. It has stood the test of time and traffic fairly well, so far as exterior indications may be accepted, and that part not touched by the contractor for the East River Gas Company may furnish a criterion.

The East River Gas Company began last May to lay eight-inch mains on the east and west sides of the avenue. That on the east side was to begin at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and end at Ninth Street. Work has progressed to Fourteenth Street. The west side main is laid from Fifty-ninth Street to Ninth Street. The cost of both mains, including the relaying of the pavements, will be about $300,000.

As to the work of the East River Gas Company, every precaution was taken in the papers to protect the rights of the community. A condition of the permit granted by Gen. C. H. T. Collis, Commissioner of Public Works, was that the pavement should be relaid, so as to be as good as when it was torn up. Then the contractor, who was really George F. Swift, and not a company, bonded himself to do the work according to the permit, and gave a bond to protect the gas company. The contractor paid the salaries of Gen. Collis's inspectors, and had inspectors of his own; and the gas company had its surveillance in a Superintendent and several engineers. The theoretical protection of all interests could not have been improved upon.

The contention that the pavement was ill laid in the first instance is stoutly maintained by the Swift Construction Company. The complaints that this company has relaid the pavement improperly come from various sources, and all invite inspection of the relaid pavement in order to come to a conclusion that this side of the issue is the most tenable.

Most of the criticism about the relaying applies to that portion of Third Avenue between Fiftieth and Twenty-third Streets. A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES went over this section yesterday and carefully noted the work of the Swift Construction Company in all its details.

At Fiftieth Street the pavement over the east main was found relaid, and was in this shape down to Thirty-first Street. From here to Twenty-eighth Street the blocks had been put in place, rammed down, and caulked with pitch and gravel, but the earth and rubbish left over from the excavating were in heaps ready for removal. From Twenty-eighth to Twenty-second Street the work of laying the east main was in all stages of accomplishment, from open trench to the beginning of digging. From Twenty-second to Fourteenth Street only the paving blocks had been removed, marking the line of the trench, which on the average has been is, and will be 3 feet deep and 2 feet wide.

When the trench was ready for the sections of the main to be lowered into it, full opportunity of observing the nature of the pavement laying of 1893-4 was had. The substratum of rammed earth was solid, even hard, and the excavators said that they found few, if any, "soft" spots, and that in general the digging was into well-packed earth. On the top of the rammed earth was a layer of rubble concrete, from 6 to 8 inches thick. With this it did not appear possible to find fault. It was flinty in hardness and had to be operated on with crowbars and picks. Over the rubble concrete was the usual bed of sand, 3 or 4 inches thick, on which the granite blocks were laid. The original laying was of such excellence that the geometrical pattern at the cross streets was preserved in the bed, and at the edges of the trench the indentations made by the blocks showed no signs of yielding. These indentations appeared to be waiting for the pavement to be refitted into them.

There were signs of wear on that part of the pavement not touched by the Swift Construction Company, but there were few traces of depression due to defective ramming and few elevations telling of bad block laying.

An examination of the relaying of the pavement by the Swift Construction Company from Fiftieth to Twenty-eighth Street found much to suggest—that at many points the blocks and crosswalk flags would have to be taken up and relaid. When the relaying was new, as in the neighborhood of Twenty-eighth Street, the relaid pavement was without depressions or mounds, and was level with the blocks that had not been meddled with. But the further one went up town the more faulty the relaying appeared. At its newest the relaid pavement was as a coat of varnish, to hide defects. The older the relaying, the less varnish, and the betrayal of many defects. Several persons who had watched the process of relaying from Fiftieth Street to Twenty-eighth Street said that the fault lay with the ramming of the earth over the mains to the level at which the concrete rubble was relaid.

At nearly every intersecting street the crosswalks at the point where the trench for the mains intersected them had suffered both on the east and west sides of the avenue. Some flags had been badly relaid, so that there were gaps where the ends of the flags should have met snugly. There were also depressions, in one or two instances as much as three inches, so that going one way a pedestrian would stub a toe, and going the other way would make a misstep.

On nearly the whole line, both on the east and west sides of Third Avenue between Fiftieth and Twenty-eighth Streets, the course of the trenches was determined by the relaid blocks. It appeared certain that the effect of Fall and Winter weather on the condition of the avenue when the blocks were relaid would be worse than after a few weeks or days of Summer weather.

Coming to particularization, there were glaring illustrations of neglect in some particular or other. For instance, opposite a fire hydrant on the west side of Third Avenue between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Streets, there were several depressions which marked where, ten days after the main from Fifty-ninth Street had been laid, there came a depression of two feet. This had been filled up in a bungling manner.

Just south of Forty-second Street ran a gully to mark where the trench had been. It extended to between Fortieth and Forty-first Streets, and was from one to two and a half inches deep, and from four to eighteen inches wide. Here a gang of Italian laborers were at work tearing up and resetting the blocks. In this neighborhood the crosswalks were in their worst condition.

Charles A. McCauley, Superintendent of the Swift Construction Company, was found at Twenty-third Street. He said jocularly that the company's headquarters were on wheels. The company has a moving office which traveled with the course of the work, and it was just then at Fifteenth Street and Third Avenue.

"Any complaint about the character of the work?" was Superintendent McCauley's interrogative answer to a question. "Never had a complaint in my life."

"But," suggested the reporter, "about this work here."

"Oh! you know, some people will find an excuse to find fault with anything or nothing. I don't know of any complaint, and, as a matter of fact, I never had but two in my life."

"Now, in the first place, the Third Avenue pavement put down by Baird & Kelly was never a good one, although it was bragged about. Take the Broadway pavement. It was put down before that on Third Avenue, and is as good to-day as four years ago. What have we got here? See for yourself. The pavement has not stood the test of time and travel. It is worn and irregular, and has mounds and holes.

"Our work has really improved it. We have more than lived up to our agreement to relay the blocks so that the pavement should be just as when we opened it. And we have done the best work. The earth over the mains has been properly rammed and settled by letting in water before laying the rubble concrete. The concrete we put in is a layer eight inches deep and the best that could be had. As to the setting of the blocks and pitching and graveling, I don't know where a fault could be found.

"Certainly there has been some trouble, and it has been remedied, as will be all defects that appear.

"Yes, there is quite an eyesore just below Forty-second Street, but it is due to the bursting of a Croton main, and we have workmen there. That hole below Forty-fifth Street? Why, that came from leakage of water, of course.

"I don't believe that any part of any crosswalk that we relaid is in bad condition. You'll find that they are better now than they were before we pried out a block, and the whole pavement has been improved by our work."

At the office of the East River Gas Company, in West Forty-second Street, Superintendent Edward J. Rowe said that it was news to him that the laying of the pavement in Third Avenue three years ago was badly done. He had always considered it a good piece of work.

"As to what has resulted from the laying of our mains within the last three months," he added, "I do not know of one complaint. I drive and walk along the course of the work frequently, and have seen nothing to find fault with.

"Every precaution was taken by us to protect our interests and those of the city. We have on the avenue one Superintendent of Mains, E. R. Jourdan, and Messrs. Noland and Clark, two members of our corps of engineers. It is Superintendent Jourdan's duty to receive any complaint and to act on it forthwith without the delay that would occur by reporting it to this office. Besides, if defects should be found, there can be no trouble about putting them right. We are bonded to the Commissioner of Public Works to keep the avenue where our mains are being laid in repair for one year, and are protected by a bond from the Swift Construction Company."

It is not generally known that George F. Swift, who was the son of the late Frank Swift of Brooklyn, was a victim of the torrid spell. Mr. Swift was prostrated on Aug. 6 in the morning, and at night he was dead. His widow, who was left without means, is carrying out the contracts of the Swift Construction Company.

AN ADDRESS TO IRISH AMERICANS.

Contributions Asked for the Released Irish Prisoners.

An address has been issued on behalf of the Irish National Alliance, addressed to the Irish people in America, and saying:

"The men who for thirteen years have suffered untold tortures for the crime of loving Ireland have been thrown upon the world by the British Government now, when they are utterly broken in health and at the point of death. In a few days they will be with us in this land of liberty. These men are the wounded soldiers of Ireland, and it is the duty of the people of the Irish race to come to their rescue. They must have rest and be carefully tended if they are ever to resume their places in this world.

"To secure this needed rest and care, a large sum of money will be an absolute necessity. For this reason we appeal to you for the sake of common humanity and the love you bear the patriots who went into the fight for our motherland. There is no one so poor as not to be able to aid in this noble work.

"Contributions should be sent without delay to the Hon. P. V. Fitzpatrick, Treasurer Irish National Alliance, 154 Twenty-second Street, Chicago, Ill., who will forward the amount received to Mr. P. J. Cody, Treasurer of the New-York Amnesty Committee, Independence Hall, Twenty-seventh Street and Third Avenue, New-York.

"Acknowledgement of all contributions will be made in The Irish Republic, Chicago Citizen, and the daily papers."

The address is signed by Messrs. William Lyman, President Irish National Alliance, New-York; O'Neil Ryan, Vice President, St. Louis; C. O. C. McLoughlin, Secretary, New-York; P. V. Fitzpatrick, Treasurer, Chicago, and Messrs. John J. Donovan, Lowell, Mass.; Martin Kelly, Memphis, Tenn.; J. Sheehy, San Francisco; Thomas J. Dunlop, Columbus, Ohio; James Lawlor, Galveston, Tex.; Christopher Gallagher, Minneapolis; Michael Mangan, Fond du Lac, Wis.; J. M. Kennedy, Anaconda, Mont., and Thomas H. Greevy, Altoona, Penn., Executive Committee.

GEORGE F. RUGGLES MISSING.

The Sheriff Finds Nothing in His Coal Yard upon Which to Levy.

The Sheriff has received an attachment against George F. Ruggles, dealer in coal at One Hundred and Forty-first Street and Locust Avenue, Port Morris, under the style of the Locust Avenue Coal Company, in favor of Olin J. Stephens for $1,123, the amount now due for coal. The total amount of Mr. Stephens's claim is $2,389, a part of which is represented by notes not yet due.

The attachment was obtained on the ground that Mr. Ruggles has either left the State or is keeping concealed to avoid summons. It was stated that Mr. Ruggles has been missing from his office and home since Aug. 18, and that Mr. Stephens has been unable to ascertain his whereabouts. Mr. Stephens called at the coal yard several times to collect his bill, but was unable to find Mr. Ruggles. He called at Mr. Ruggles's residence, 1,305 Bristol Avenue, on Aug. 19, and saw a nephew of the latter, who said that he had not seen Mr. Ruggles since Aug. 18. Mr. Ruggles's niece called at Mr. Stephens's office on Aug. 22 and stated that Mr. Ruggles had not yet returned home. They are his wards and live at his house. He is a widower.

When a Deputy Sheriff went to serve the attachment, he found the coal yard empty and nothing was known there about Mr. Ruggles's whereabouts. He bought the business about two years ago, and Mr. Stephens supplied him with most of his coal.

RAINES LAW CLUBS MUST PAY.

Brooklyn Internal Revenue Collector Wants Government Tax.

The internal revenue officers in Brooklyn are preparing to compel the numerous social clubs that have been organized and incorporated since the Raines law went into effect to pay the Government tax. Many are looked upon simply as organized efforts to evade the Raines law. Collector John C. Kelley says that these clubs are all subject to the Government tax of $25 a year, and he is taking the necessary measures to enforce the payment of this tax.

Chief Deputy Internal Revenue Collector McKinney said yesterday that all these clubs would be notified to pay the internal revenue tax as sellers of liquor, and if they fail to do so prosecution will follow. It is said that there are nearly 800 of these so-called Raines law clubs in Brooklyn.

CHOPS AND PETER DEAD

THE PET CATS OF ENGINE COMPANY NO. 14 MEET VIOLENT ENDS.

Peter Devoured a Poisoned Rat and Was Sent to the Bergh Society—Chops Was Crushed Under the Engine's Wheel—The Details for His Burial Still a Subject of Discussion Among the Members of the Company.

July 22, 1896, 5 A. M.—Peter, cat, transferred to Bergh Society.

Aug. 25, 11:25 A. M.—While responding to an alarm for Station 343, Chops, cat, jumped from seat of tender at Broadway and Eighteenth Street, and was killed by being run over and having neck broken.

These records in the blotter of Engine Company No. 14, which is commanded by Foreman Charles H. Shay, son of ex-Chief Charles Oscar Shay, were entered in sorrow, as they chronicled the end of two favorite Grimalkins.

Chops may be said to have died with its fireboots on. It was slumbering on the tender when the alarm was struck from Third Avenue and Fourteenth Street. The detail for the tender clambered upon the vehicle when the signal sounded, and the apparatus at once rolled out of its quarters in Eighteenth Street, east of Fifth Avenue. Speed had been gained when Broadway was reached.

As Chops's share of duty had always been watching quarters instead of going to fires, it is believed by the men of the company that the cat awoke to discover that it had been caught napping, an offense which the Fire Commissioners punish severely.

To make amends, the poor fellow decided on going to its post by the shortest cut, and jumped from the tender. The vehicle was going fast, and Chops was maladroit. He turned a somersault as he fell, rebounded as he struck the pavement, shot under the tender, and a wheel ended his life.

There was a sort of a wake over Chops at quarters last night, and a debate about the funeral. Arrangements were not perfected, but the cat will not be sent to the Potter's Field for its kind—Barren Island. Fireman "Joe" De Size and Engineer A. W. Melvin are to devise a plan of last honors.

Chatting about the cat, the members of the company told of his traits and life history. His mother was picked up in the streets the night of a huge Democratic parade in the Blaine-Cleveland campaign of 1884. Chops survived a litter of kittens, and, according to the unwritten law of the company, his tail was docked, so that he might look like a Manx cat.

"Tricks!" exclaimed a member of the company when asked about Chops's accomplishments. "Not much. Eat? Oh, yes. He'll jump through your hands well enough, but that was all he ever learned. A great feeder was Chops, and he never wanted for anything. He was a Catholic cat and liked fish on Fridays. He got into trouble once about a custard pie. The pie belonged to Engineer Richard Gorman, and Chops found it and ate it. He and Peter were great chums."

Then the talk ran on about Peter and his friendship with Chops. Peter was jet black and Chops was white, with a few spots. Peter also had a stump tail. The two cats were chummy, and at night their favorite perch was on the blotter at the desk. Now and then they paid a visit to the horses, rubbing themselves against the larger animals' legs, and purring contentedly, while the big brutes hardly ventured to move for fear of hurting them.

Chops was a home cat, while Peter was an adventurous prowler. The black cat was a famous ratter. Its field of sport at night was in the vast store of the millinery firm of Aitken, Son & Co. The cat would wait until every one had left the establishment and the watchman was not in Eighteenth Street. Then it would cross the street, jump twelve feet to a window, enter the transom, and begin its hunt for rats. When it caught a rat it would take it to quarters, lay it on the floor and mew until some one appeared and expressed appreciation of its prowess by a caress. It was as quick as a terrier in catching rats from a trap.

Sometimes Peter examined ash barrels or explored the cellar of a near by hotel. In the hotel it came to grief, through the cruelty of a cook, who scalded it. Hardly had it recovered from this when it devoured a poisoned rat, and it was in death spasms when it was received at the office of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

As an acrobat Peter was expert. Thrown high in the air at the sliding pole by which the firemen descend from the second floor to the engine floor, Peter would never miss the pole. After clutching the pole a few seconds, it would skim down it as well as any member of the company.

The members of the company will be disconsolate until they get a new pet. A likely kitten straying in the neighborhood of the quarters of Engine Company No. 14 will probably be snapped up. It will certainly find there all the comforts of a good home as long as it lives.

ALIMONY FOR MRS. LIGHTHALL.

She Is Awarded $20 a Week Pending the Trial of Her Suit.

Mrs. Lucretia Lighthall was awarded $20 a week temporary alimony by Justice Pryor, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, pending the trial of the suit for separation that she has brought against her husband, Almerin H. Lighthall, one of the Commissioners for the Park Avenue Improvement, who has figured to a large extent in the courts lately in supplementary proceedings.

The couple have been married thirty years. Counsel for the wife stated that Lighthall had beaten and otherwise abused her during the last seven years, and had also frequently deserted her, the last time on June 15. He said that Commissioner Lighthall had admitted to receiving at least $250 a month.

Counsel for the husband made no argument, but stated that he would submit affidavits denying the cruel treatment and on the question of salary. When asked what the salary of his client was, he stated to the Court that it was $10 a day when the commission sat, which was infrequent at this time. He started to say that Mr. Lighthall had assigned his salary, when the Court cut him off by making the award.

Many View the White Squadron.

Rear Admiral Bunce's white squadron was the attraction for crowds which went to Staten Island yesterday. A number of the vessels were engaged throughout the day in coaling, and no visitors were allowed aboard. The monitor Terror took in coal in the morning, and will go outside Sandy Hook to-day for a run at sea, and to test her pneumatic turret-turning and ammunition-hoist appliances. Admiral Bunce made an unofficial visit to Governors Island yesterday, to call on Gen. Ruger, who is an old acquaintance. The General was in the city at the time, and the Admiral simply left his card.

Set the House on Fire with Sulphur.

Morris T. Ward returned from his country place on Long Island Sound to his cottage at 515 East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street yesterday, and Mrs. Ward, to fumigate the house, set a pan of burning sulphur in the front basement and closed all the doors and windows. The sulphur burned briskly, ran over, and set the carpet on fire. When the engine arrived, $50 worth of furniture had been burned and the house damaged to the extent of $100. The flames were easily extinguished.

TO FORM AN AUXILIARY NAVY.

American Merchant Ships Which Have Been Selected by the Department.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Capt. W. T. Sampson, Naval Chief of Ordnance, has completed the list of merchant ships which may be depended upon in time of war to form an auxiliary navy. These ships comprise the pick of the vessels engaged in oceanic commerce and passenger transportation, and will materially increase the efficiency of our offensive and defensive qualities afloat. The list is a long one, and each ship has been classified according to its dimensions, speed, and the facility with which it may be converted into an ally of the navy. Capt. Sampson has also distributed the armament which each ship will carry, most of the guns being of the four and five-inch calibres, while some of the larger ships will carry rifles of six-inch calibre. Each ship will have a secondary battery, too; machine guns and six-pounders forming this class of ordnance.

An interesting question has arisen in connection with these auxiliary ships, the suggestion coming from the South Atlantic station, where the experts have had an unusual experience with the old Lancaster. That ship, rehabilitated and once more added to the register, was equipped with five-inch guns. It was found that on firing these guns there was a disastrous disturbance of the deck, and it occurred to the naval officers that the wooden ships were not suited to carrying modern guns. The ordnance officers take no such discouraging view of the conditions. The Lancaster is an antediluvian craft, the deck of which was not sufficiently strengthened. Most ships in the merchant marine available for use in the auxiliary force are abundantly protected against the shock of gun firing. They are not comparable in any sense to the aged Lancaster, that relic of the early navy. The ship has been strengthened so that even it is able to withstand the ravages of ordnance discharges. There need be no fear, say the ordnance officers, that the vessels selected to form the auxiliary navy will not survive the demands upon them in actual service.

The list of principal ships which have been selected by the Navy Department as auxiliary vessels, and the ordnance which those vessels will carry, follows:

International Navigation Company—St. Louis and St. Paul, 8 six-inch rifles, 4 machine guns, and 4 six-pounders; Paris, 12 six-inch rifles, 6 machine guns, and 6 six-pounders; New-York, 12 six-inch rifles, 4 machine guns, and 6 six-pounders.

Pacific Mail Company—Newport, 8 four-inch rifles and 8 machine guns; Columbia, 6 five-inch rifles and 6 machine guns; City of Para, 8 four-inch and 8 machine guns.

Red D Line—Caracas, Philadelphia and Venezuela, 8 four-inch rifles and 6 or 8 machine guns.

New-York and Cuba Mail—Orizaba, Yumuri, City of Washington, Saratoga, Seneca, Yucatan, 8 four-inch rifles and 6 or 8 machine guns; Seguranca and Vigilancia, 6 five-inch and 4 four-inch rifles, and 4 one-pounders and 3 machine guns.

United States and Brazil Mail—Advance and Alliance, 6 five-inch rifles and 6 machine guns.

Two additional ships are the Lampasas of the Pacific Mail and the Cincho of the New-York and Cuba Mail, which will carry each six five-inch rifles and six machine guns. All of the above ships are on the Atlantic coast. The following are the principal vessels on the Pacific side which have been chosen for armament at Government expense in the event of war:

City of Sidney, 6 six-inch rifles and 10 six-pounders, and 2 machine guns; City of Peking, 6 five-inch rifles and 12 six-pounders; City of Rio, 8 four-inch rifles; Peru, 9 five-inch rifles and 12 six-pounders; Colon, 6 five-inch rifles and 8 machine guns; San Jose, San Blas, and San Juan, 6 four-inch rifles and 6 machine guns; Acapulco, 8 four-inch rifles and 6 machine guns.

In case of need, preparations have been made for placing all these vessels into service at once.

SAYS ASSESSORS WERE VINDICTIVE.

Edward H. Litchfield Wants His Property Valuation Reduced.

Another phase in the litigation begun by Edward H. Litchfield and another owner of the large Litchfield estate in the Twenty-second Ward, Brooklyn, to review by writ of certiorari the assessments for 1896, was developed before Justice Goodrich, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday. Assistant District Attorney Breckenridge made a motion to supersede or dismiss the writ obtained by W. C. De Witt, counsel for the plaintiffs, some days ago.

He argued that the petition of the plaintiffs did not state facts sufficient to entitle them to the writ, and he moved to strike out portions of the petition as irrelevant. He asked the Justice to strike out the allegation that the valuations are "unequal, in that the assessments have been made at a higher proportionate value than the other real or personal property on the same roll," and also the allegation that property adjacent to the Litchfield estate had been assessed at much lower rates. He also contended that the petitioner's allegation that the action of the assessors was malicious and vindictive formed no ground for the writ.

William C. De Witt, for the petitioners, said the petition showed that all the property in the ward was kept at a lower rate, and only that of the Litchfields was raised. The petitioners, he said, had paid to the city in a few years $700,000, and $900,000 was still claimed to be due. The others had been discriminated against, and the valuation of the Litchfield property had been raised $296,000 since 1894. Mr. De Witt said there was vindictiveness and malice on the part of the assessors, and the petitioners wanted a chance to prove it. Justice Goodrich reserved his decision.

FATHER CANMER'S LONG ABSENCE.

Friends Fear He Has Become Ill While Traveling.

There is a great deal of anxiety felt among the members of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church in Brooklyn over the unexplained absence of the Rev. J. Canmer, the priest of the parish, who has been away from his charge since January. He then went to Ireland to visit relatives. He received the necessary permission from Bishop McDonnell at the time, but his leave of absence has long since expired, and no word has been received from him to explain his continued absence.

Father Canmer succeeded Father Fransioli as pastor of St. Peter's Church. He had been in charge of St. Malachy's Church, in the Twenty-sixth Ward. The duties at St. Peter's are very arduous, and Father Canmer was greatly run down when he obtained leave of absence. It is feared that he has been taken ill while traveling. Father Duffy, who is acting pastor of St. Peter's, declined to discuss Father Canmer's absence, and also to say whether he had received an extended leave of absence.

Freight Rates Hurting Grain Trade.

J. C. Brown, statistician of the Produce Exchange, contributed a list of figures yesterday to strengthen the appeal of the Exchange to the Inter-State Commerce Commission to compel the railroads to give as good grain rate to New-York as they give to other seaboard points. It is contended that business here has fallen off because of freight discriminations. Mr. Brown's list showed that option sales of wheat from Jan. 1 to Aug. 21 reached 577,669,000 bushels, against 1,665,232,000 bushels for the whole of 1895. In corn options to Aug. 21 50,281,000 bushels were sold, against 147,785,000 bushels in 1895. The list covers business for ten years. Grain men say it demonstrates that option business keeps pace with arrivals of grain, and that the poor showing so far this year is fairly chargeable to freight discriminations against New-York.

MAY NOW HAVE A RECEIVER

TROUBLE IN RANKS OF AMERICAN LEGION OF HONOR.

This Organization, Which Is a Fraternal Benefit Order, Has 53,000 Members, and Its Assessments Aggregate $240 a Year for Each $5,000 of Insurance—It Is Deeply in Debt, and Some Members Want Its $650,000 Surplus Used.

The American Legion of Honor, a fraternal benefit order that has 10,000 members in New-York City, is in trouble owing to the increase in assessments, caused by an unusually heavy death rate.

The order is about sixteen years old. For years it cost about $10 a year to be insured for $1,000. The order grew rapidly, and it now has 53,000 members. As the first members grew older the deaths became more frequent and the benefits became mose costly. Now it costs $240 a year for an insurance of $5,000, about $100 more than it would in a life insurance company. The trouble came to a head this Summer.

The American Legion of Honor in the past has relied on a small number of deaths during Summers to enable it to meet its claims for deaths during other seasons. Such was the case this year.

It had ninety-two deaths in January, and claims for $257,500. Its cash receipts for the month were $262,694; in February it had 93 deaths, claims for $260,000, and $160,263.69 cash receipts; in March, 107 deaths, claims for $290,500, and $229,213.49 cash receipts; in April 86 deaths, claims for $241,000, cash receipts, $229,847.87; in May 85 deaths, claims for $228,000, cash receipts, $227, 608.87; in June 67 deaths, claims for $187,500; cash receipts, $226,692.87.

The order began the year with 103 claims for deaths, reported in 1895 and unpaid, amounting to $290,500, and $1,333.80 in its treasury. There are also 71 claims for deaths that occurred in 1895, reported since Jan. 1, 1896, which aggregate $194,500. So that the condition of the Legion of Honor on July 1, according to the official reports of the Supreme Council, was as follows:

Death claims reported and unpaid....$1,908,500.00
Balance in benefit fund..... 1,337,794.79
Liability of the order..... 630,705.21

The Supreme Council hoped there would be a decrease in the death rate in July, so that it might catch up with its liabilities by using the surplus which the usual assessments would yield after paying the July and August claims. But there were seventy-nine deaths in July, and the Supreme Council was face to face with bankruptcy. It issued a double assessment Aug. 1, calling on the members to pay two assessments in one before the 31st of the month, and followed this with another double assessment to be paid before Sept. 21. The Supreme officers calculate the extra assessments will yield $500,000, and the ordinary assessments will enable them to pay off the $130,000 that would remain of the $630,000 deficit.

Two extra assessments angered the members. They thought of the reserve fund, and, while not disputing the honesty of the Supreme officers, rebelled.

The American Legion of Honor is incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts, and its general offices are in Boston. The insurance laws of Massachusetts require mutual benefit orders to make a deposit, which cannot be touched without the approval of the State Insurance Commissioner, and then only under certain conditions with the State Treasurer. It began accumulating its reserve fund when it was organized, with the understanding that the additions to the fund should stop when the fund reached $500,000, and 10 per cent. of each assessment was turned into the fund. The reserve was invested partly in Government and other bonds and partly, it is said at the offices of the New-York Grand Council, in a big office building in Boston, although it is not stated how the office building is in the custody of the State Treasurer. The fund reached $500,000 six or seven years ago, and the additions to it ceased, but the fund has grown by its earnings to about $650,000. It is said at the office of the Grand Council for the State of New-York that the fund cannot be touched until assessment on the members fails to provide $5,000; in other words, until the membership of the order has fallen from 53,000 to 2,000.

The last assessment brought dissatisfaction to a head, and Benjamin Cohen of Baltimore filed a bill in the Boston courts asking for the appointment of a receiver, and it is reported from Baltimore that a second bill will soon be filed.

Warde Bagley, Deputy Grand Commander of the Grand Council for the State of New-York, when informed of the proceedings for a receiver, yesterday said:

"I am not surprised, although I didn't know that any such step was contemplated. I should not be surprised at anything in connection with the American Legion of Honor, because the insurance is unquestionably costing us too much. Then the reserve fund, piling up and untouched, without any power on the part of the Supreme Council to touch it, has caused a great deal of dissatisfaction. I do not think there is any reason to doubt the honesty and unselfishness of the Supreme officers.

"Every now and then, in some of the subordinate lodges, there are charges that the Supreme officers are dishonest, and demands are made for an investigation. Then an investigating committee is appointed and sent to Boston to examine the books. The hardest kickers are always put on the investigating committee, and the members of the committee always come home warm partisans of the Supreme officers, and say the idea of there being anything wrong about them is absurd."

KILLED HORSES WITH A HAMMER.

Five with the Glanders Blindfolded Before Being Struck.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 25.—The prevalence of glanders among horses in the Broome Street section of this city made necessary the killing to-day of five horses afflicted with the disease.

They had been under quarantine for some time past in the stables of Rosnick & Nowic of 221 and 223 Broome Street, and were owned by different persons. Edward K. O'Reilly of the State Board of Health ordered the killing of the horses, and Dr. Werner Runge, veterinary surgeon of the Board of Health, superintended the execution.

John Ahrens dispatched the animals with a sledgehammer, striking them on the head. The horses were led, one at a time, from the stable into a yard and blindfolded before being struck. There are still sixteen horses under quarantine in the stables, and should the disease develop in any of them they will be killed instantly.

Opera Stars to Sing at the Waldorf.

There will be a series of "matinée musicales", on Thursdays at the Waldorf during the coming grand opera season, in which, by special arrangement with Messrs. Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, prominent artists from the Metropolitan Opera Company will appear. The musicales will be at 3:30 o'clock, and overcrowding will be remedied by limiting the number of subscribers to the comfortable seating capacity of the beautiful new hall. Among the artists already engaged are Mmes. Calve, Mantelli, Engel, and Eames; Messrs. Edouard de Reszke, Cremonini, Ancona, Campanari, Bispham, and M. Plancon. These musicales, the only ones in which the artists of the Metropolitan Opera Company will appear in public, are under the management of Ruben & Andrews.

THE BROOKLYN'S TRIAL TRIP.

It Has Been Postponed from To-day Until To-morrow.

BOSTON, Aug. 25.—The Messrs. Cramp have decided to have the official trial of the cruiser Brooklyn on Thursday instead of Wednesday. This change is made for the purpose of giving the men on board a complete rest, and to have everything put in condition for the official test.

The men have been worked hard since leaving the shipyard in Philadelphia. In the preparatory work for the trials of the warships heretofore a stop of from twenty to thirty-six hours has usually been made at the Delaware Capes. In this instance no stop of consequence was made from the time the Brooklyn left the shipyard at 7:45 o'clock Saturday morning until she anchored off Boston Light Sunday evening. The following day the preliminary trial was had, and the engines were in constant motion from 9 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. It was, therefore, considered good policy to postpone the official trial another twenty-four hours. Many of the men were busily engaged all of to-day in cleaning the furnaces and flues, removing the great quantities of ashes, &c., and all are more or less wearied by this constant work. To-morrow will therefore be a day of total rest for everybody on board.

Mr. Edwin S. Cramp and all the guests and naval officials, with the sole exception of Commodore Melville, spent to-day in the city, and to-morrow will also be devoted to pleasure and sightseeing.

FREE BATHS FOR THE POOR.

In Their Absence the People's Baths Are Accommodating Thousands.

The first desire of many a citizen during the hot season was a bath, and if he had the means at hand he took his bath early and often. The poor took theirs at the river baths, which were crowded. The baths were kept open all of several nights. To maintain clean water under such conditions was impossible.

The doctors are agreed that the most hygienic bath is the spray, and there is no doubt as to its being the most cooling. The city has been promised municipal baths, to contain a large number of sprays. The money to erect an imposing building handsomely furnished was granted by the last Legislature, but the building is not yet begun.

The people's baths supply hot and cold water baths for 5 cents, which includes the use of soap and towel. There are twenty-seven spray baths and three tubs. The July receipts were $681.20; expenses, $405.19. The Winter months show deficits, and for the year there has so far been a slight excess of expenses over receipts. During July 14,644 baths were taken, 5,171 more than in July, 1895. Of the bathers, 10,092 were men, 2,919 women, and 1,633 children. The proportion of women is slightly larger than last year. Thirteen thousand six hundred and twenty-four paid for their baths, 656 little ones passed in free with their parents, and 364 presented tickets. The largest daily attendance was 997, and the smallest 153.

FOREIGN DEMAND FOR TIN SCRAPS.

A Proposition to Americans to Furnish Them for Cologne Toymakers.

German toymakers are reaching out for American tin scrap, having found the European supply inadequate for the growing industry, in which they lead. An advertisement to-day in THE NEW-YORK TIMES by a buyer in Cologne shows that the demand has gone beyond the point at which personal solicitation can satisfy it. It offers a chance for some one here to make contracts on a large scale. Since Americans use more tin than any other people, a buyer with unlimited orders ought to make money on a small margin of profit.

Tin scrap is what is left of sheets after punchings have been made from them. There have been various schemes to utilize scraps, all involving the removal of the tin plate from the sheet. They have so far failed to pay, because on 112 sheets, each 14 by 20 inches, the original plating is only two pounds of tin, and there is an average loss of 25 per cent. by abrasion, plus the slight loss by removal processes.

Scraps, if not too small, are worth $1 to $2.50 per ton. Tin toys of good size may be made from large scraps. The toy utilization of scraps is not new, and since manufacturers of tin goods are glad to get rid of what they cannot use, a larger demand will not, it is said, advance the price. The supposition in the trade is that sailing vessels will take the scraps to Europe as ballast, for stevedores' charges.

MANY BUYERS AT A SHOE SALE.

Ten Thousand Cases to Dealers from All Over the Union.

A large trade sale of shoes took place yesterday morning and afternoon in the old Jaffray Building, 350 Broadway. Ten thousand cases in all were sold, comprising men's and women's leather shoes and rubbers. There was a large attendance of out-of-town buyers, principally from the Southern States.

The prices, on the whole, averaged fairly high for all classes of goods, ranging from 70c to $1.40 for men's shoes, and from 65c to $1.25 for women's shoes. Rubber shoes averaged 19c a pair for women's croquets and 30c for men's snow-proof rubbers.

The principal buyers were Charles Broadway Rouss of this city, Fuller E. Calloway of La Grange, Ga.; A. E. Cannon of Dalton, Ga.; F. Fuedman of Traverse City, Mich.; Goldstein & Migel, Waco, Texas; Max Huskowitz, Oklahoma City; Max Joseph, Altheus, Ga.; Kaufman & Isaacs, New Orleans; Levy Bros., Mailen, Texas; J. M. McDonald, Troy; O'Root & Son, Pittsfield, Mass.; H. Pincus, Houston, Texas; A. Simon & Bro., Monticello, Fla.; D. H. Traxler, Trinmonsville, S. C.

Ex-Gov. Augustus O. Bourn of Rhode Island, former President of the National India Rubber Company, was an interested spectator.

CAUGHT A WOMAN BURGLAR.

Mary Brown Surprised at Work at a Former Employer's House.

Mary Brown, forty years old, colored, was arraigned in the Morrisania Court yesterday, on the charge of attempted burglary, preferred by James Kennedy of 1,999 Bathgate Avenue, who caught the woman in the attempt to gain an entrance to his house.

The prisoner was formerly employed by Mr. Kennedy, but was discharged because suspicion pointed to her as being connected with several thefts which had occurred at his house.

After the dismissal of the Brown woman, Mr. Kennedy had his house fitted up with burglar alarms, and when the gong ran Monday night Mr. Kennedy began a search. He found a panel cut from a basement door, and saw a black arm thrust through the opening, trying to turn the key.

Mrs. Kennedy seized the arm, and held on, while her husband ran around through the yard and captured the burglar. The woman promptly acknowledged her guilt, and was remanded until this morning, to allow Capt. Price to make an investigation to ascertain whether or not the woman was in league with others.

CLARA BARTON'S SUCCESS

SHE HAS REACHED LONDON AFTER HER WORK IN ARMENIA.

Says the Sultan and All the Turkish Officers Aided Her Heartily—Cheered by Great Crowds on Leaving Constantinople, and Her Vessel Was Saluted All Down the Bosphorus—She Has Left Funds to Continue Her Work.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Miss Clara Barton, President of the American Red Cross Society, accompanied by her staff of aides, arrived in London to-day on her way to New-York, and in an interview with a representative of The United Associated Presses expressed herself as greatly pleased with the results of her mission to Turkey, which was undertaken a number of months ago for the purpose of distributing relief to the suffering Armenians in Anatolia.

She spoke in the highest terms of the Sultan and all of the Turkish officials with whom she came into contact, every one of whom treated her with the utmost kindness and consideration. Miss Barton is also enthusiastic over the efforts of United States Minister Terrell in her behalf, the results of which were always successful. Indeed, she declared that the entire legation of the United States at Constantinople were most helpful to her and her course. Wherever any of the members of her staff went Turkish guards protected them and gave them every possible assistance.

Miss Barton reports that her assistants found extreme desolation in the interior provinces of Asia Minor. The peasants were reluctant to leave the remnants of their villages to resume work in the fields, fearing that they would again be attacked by the Kurds, and consequently they were in dire need of food. The Sultan was notified of this state of affairs, and gave immediate orders that the peasants should be protected, instructions which were faithfully carried out. The pres

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

EXTREME DULLNESS, WITH VERY NARROW FLUCTUATIONS.

Final Prices, However, Below Those of Monday—Further Weakness in the Foreign Exchange Market—More Gold Ordered from Abroad—No Applications for Clearing House Loan Certificates—Transactions in Commercial Paper—Rate Cutting and Earnings.

TUESDAY—P. M.

Business to-day was extremely dull, the total transactions amounting to only 95,740 shares. Fluctuations were narrow, and net changes were with few exceptions only fractional. The general list at the close was lower than yesterday. There was no news of an influential character.

Sentiment continues to be controlled by the money situation. Further weakness in the foreign exchange market was regarded as reassuring, as it makes possible the bringing of gold from abroad as a regular exchange operation. It was announced that in addition to the gold already on its way here $1,500,000 had been secured in London for this week's steamers, and it was intimated that further engagements are probable. Up to this evening $4,250,000 has been arranged for, and while there is no combination to assist the movement, it is freely predicted that between $20,000,000 and $25,000,000 will be brought in before it culminates. There was a slightly easier feeling in the commercial paper market, some that was regarded as desirable being placed at 5 per cent. Call money loaned as high as 6 per cent., but averaged about 5 per cent. The money continued unchanged at nominally 6 per cent. for all periods, but no transactions were reported.

The Clearing House Loan Committee was in session for an hour to-day, but in the absence of applications for certificates, adjourned until to-morrow. There continues to be a good deal of difference of opinion as to the advisability of issuing certificates at this time. However, if it becomes necessary to do so, the fact that the machinery is in readiness will be no drawback. The withdrawal of currency from this centre continues, the amount taken thus far this week being estimated at $3,000,000. Rate-cutting in the Northwest and in the South continues, and is causing uneasiness on the holders of securities. Railway earnings, however, are fairly good. St. Paul for the third week in August reports an increase of $14,300; Kansas and Texas a gain of $20,000; Kansas and Pacific one of $29,000, and International and Great Northern one of $7,864. For July Omaha has an increase of $61,267. On the other hand the Rock Island week in August, Texas and Pacific reports a falling off of $9,739, and Rio Grande Western, $7,300. The gross receipts of the Southern Railway for July decreased $77,220, but the loss in net was only $24,585.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was firm. Call loans were made at 4@6 per cent. The last loan was made at 5 per cent.

The time money market was firm at 6 per cent. and a commission for all dates. Commercial paper quotations were unchanged. Some sales were made at 5 per cent.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $75,020,886, balances, $6,333,921, Sub-Treasury debit balance, $433,620.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent; discount rate in the open market, 15-16@¾ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion to the value of $66,000 was entered at the Custom House to-day.

There was a sale of $3,000 coined at 68¾.

The commercial demand for bullion was dull, per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 53@53¾.

The Mint value of the gold Deposit Certificate bonds of 1890 is as follows: Twenty million, bearing interest at 4 per cent., a certificate of outstanding deposit for the amount of gold deposited to secure the bonds, $20,646,211 60; ten million, bearing interest at 4 per cent., a certificate of outstanding deposit for the amount of gold deposited to secure the bonds, $10,323,105 80; total, $30,969,317 40.

GOVERNMENT AND STATE BONDS.

Government bonds were unchanged. There were sales of $1,900 4s, '07, registered, at 105¼, cash, and $5,000 4s '07 at 104⅞. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, reg. 1891	94½	..
4s, reg. 1907	104¾	105¼
4s, c. 1907	106	107
4s, reg. 1925	112½	113
4s, c. 1925	112½	113
5s, reg. 1894	108½	109
5s, c. 1894	108¾	109½
Currency 6s, 1898	104	..
Currency 6s, 1898	102	..
Currency 6s, 1897	100	..
Currency 6s, 1899	106	..
Currency 6s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

In State securities $1,000 Virginia funded deb: 2-3s of 1991 sold at 55¾.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—It is announced that default having been made on April 1 last in the payment of interest on the First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad Company and receivers having been appointed of the Consolidated Railroad of Vermont and its leased lines, and the said receivers having allowed the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad Company's interest to remain in default, Charles Parsons, Chairman; William Cummis, Thomas Denny, Jr., of New-York, and Charles R. Batt and Philip V. E. Ely of Boston have been appointed a committee to protect the interests of the holders of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad Company's First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds under a plan and agreement, copies of which may be obtained from the Central Trust Company of New-York, or the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, or from any member of the committee. Bondholders are requested to deposit their bonds without delay with either of said trust companies. Negotiable certificates will be delivered against bonds so deposited.

—Coupons of the general mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railway due Sept. 1 will be paid on and after that date at the Union Trust Company.

—The coupons due Sept 1 from the bonds of the American Spirits Manufacturing Company will be paid on and after that date at the Manhattan Trust Company.

—The Southern Pacific Company will pay coupons due Sept. 1 on the first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of the Texas and New-Orleans Railroad Sabine division.

—Coupons due Sept 1 of the general mortgage bonds of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company will be paid at the Gallatin National Bank.

—Coupons due Sept. 1 on the first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds of the Mexican International Railroad will be paid at the company's office.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	135	135	135	135	..	135	145	..
American Spirits Mfg.	5½	5¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅜	4⅝	5	1,270
*American Sugar Refineries	103¾	105	103½	104⅛	— ⅛	104⅞	104¾	17,200
*American Sugar Refs. pf	97¾	97¾	97¾	97½	..	97½	..	19
*American Tobacco	57	57½	56¾	56¾	— ¼	56⅝	56⅞	1,300
At., T. & S. F.	10¾	10¾	10	10	— ⅞	9⅞	10	2,300
At., T. & S. F. pf.	16¾	16¾	16	16	— ⅛	16	..	900
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	20	20	20	20	— ½	20	20½	200
Canada Southern	41⅜	41⅜	41⅛	41⅛	—2⅜	41	42	173
Chesapeake & Ohio	12¾	12¾	12⅜	12¾	..	12⅜	12⅝	650
Chicago, Bur. & Q.	58¾	59⅛	58¼	58¼	..	58⅜	58½	6,740
Chicago Gas	51¾	52⅝	51⅛	51⅝	— ⅜	51½	51⅝	1,570
Chicago, Mil. & St. P.	63½	64⅛	63½	63⅝	— ⅛	63⅝	63¾	18,590
Chicago, Mil. & St. P. pf.	121	121	121	121	..	120¾	122	10
Chicago & Northwestern	93	93	92½	92½	— ½	92½	92¾	715
Chicago, Rock Island & P.	53⅝	54	53⅜	53⅜	— ⅜	53⅜	53⅝	1,970
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	22	22	22	22	..	21	22	100
Col., Hocking Valley & Tol.	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛	13	14	100
Consolidated Gas Company	141¼	141¼	140	140	— ¾	139½	140½	652
Delaware & Hudson	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	..	116	118¼	20
Denver & Rio Grande	10	10	10	10	—1⅛	9¾	10	500
Erie 1st pf.	27	27	27	27	..	26	27	50
General Electric	23½	23½	23⅜	23⅜	..	23	23¾	700
Illinois Steel Company	41	41	40	40	—2	39½	41½	300
Lake Erie & Western	14¾	14¾	14½	14½	+1	13¾	14¾	100
Lake Erie & Western pf.	65¾	65¾	65½	65½	— ¼	60	63½	100
Lake Shore	139	139	139	139	— ½	138½	139½	200
Long Island	70	70	70	70	..	65	70	28
Louisville & Nashville	38¾	38¾	37¾	38	— ½	37⅜	38	4,417
Louisville, N. A. & Chi.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ¼	1½	2½	120
Louis. & Nash.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ¼	1½	2½	635
Manhattan Consolidated	76½	76	76⅛	76⅛	— ¾	76⅛	78⅝	4,575
Minnesota Iron	47	47	47	47	—3	47	..	410
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	20⅝	20⅝	20	20	— ½	20	20¼	400
Missouri Pacific	16	16	15¾	15½	—1	15½	15⅝	3,595
*National Lead Company pf.	89	89	89	89	+1	87½	89½	161
New-Jersey Central	92¼	92½	92	92	— ⅛	91½	92¼	225
New-York Central	91⅜	91⅜	90½	90½	..	90⅜	91¼	35
N. Y., N. H. & H.	165	165	165	165	..	164	167	8
Northern Pacific, all in. pd.	9¾	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	..	10⅜	17	230
Ontario & Western	12¾	12¾	12¼	12¼	..	12	12¾	50
Pacific Mail	17¾	17¾	17½	17⅝	— ⅛	17½	17⅝	420
Peoria, Decatur & Evans	11½	11½	11½	11½	..	11⅜	11½	100
Phila. & Reading 2d in. pd.	7¼	7¼	6¾	6¾	— ½	6¾	6⅞	4,425
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens.	112	112	112	112	..	109½	111	20
St. Paul & Omaha	34½	34½	34½	34½	..	33	35	50
Southern Railway	6¾	6¾	6⅝	6¾	— ⅛	6⅝	6¾	445
Southern Railway pf.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ⅛	18	18¾	880
Tennessee Coal & Iron	10½	10½	10½	10½	— ¼	10⅜	10⅝	811
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	..	1¾	1¾	100
United States Express	35	35	35	35	..	30	37	10
*United States Leather	6¾	6¾	6¼	6¼	— ⅛	6¼	6¾	400
*United States Leather pf.	44¾	44¾	43¾	43¾	— ¾	43¾	43⅞	8,140
United States Rubber pf.	70	70	70	70	+ ¼	69	72	100
Wabash	5¾	5¾	5	5	— ⅛	5	5¼	410
Wabash pf.	12½	12½	12	12	—1	12	12⅜	1,175
Western Union Telegraph	75	76⅜	75	75⅜	+ ⅛	75⅛	75½	11,090
Wheeling & Lake Erie	3¾	4¼	3¾	3⅞	— ⅜	3¾	3⅞	5,275
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	23½	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅜	21½	26	115
Wisconsin Central	1½	1½	1½	1½	..	..	..	50
Total								95,740

*Unlisted.

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Bullion certificates	66¾	66¾	66⅛	66⅜	— ⅜	66⅜	67	5,000

Bonds.

Am Spirits M Co 6s 10,000 63¾
1,000 63¾
3,000 63¾
2,000 63
Broadway & 7th Av 1st cons 5s 5,000 104
Brooklyn Elev. 1st 1,000 77
Brooklyn Un Gas 1st 20,000 101
20,000 101
B'klyn W & W Co 5s 4,000 $20 F 110¾
4,000 $20 F 111
5,000 $20 J 111¾
Ches & Ohio con 5s 5,000 $20 J 100¾
7,000 106⅝
Ches & O gen 4½s 10,000 $20 F 105
13,000 105¾
Chicago, Rock Island & P. 5s 64
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 22
Col., Hocking Valley & Tol. 5,000 80
Chi., Bur. & Quincy Denver Div 4s 1,000 $20 F 97¾
Chi., Bur. & Quincy Peo. & Eastern 1st 19,000 $20 F 10
Nebraska Ext 4s 5,000 $15 F 93½
Chi., M. & St. P. con 7s 500 130
Chi., R. & Q. con 5s 5,000 120
Chicago & Northwestern Coupon gold 7s 6,000 141½
Chi., R. I. & Pac. 5s 3,000 93
Chi., St. P., M. & O. 6s 2,000 131¾
Chi., St. P. & Minn. 6s 2,000 106⅜
Chile & Northwestern Coupon gold 7s 10,000 80
Chi., R. I. & Pac. 5s 5,000 93¾
Cin., Ind., St. L. & Chi. 4s 2,000 94
Cleve., Lor. & Wh. 1st 1,000 102
Col. H. V. & T. G. M. 6s 1,000 80
Col. H. V. & T. 1st 5s 1,000 93¾
Del., Lack. & West. 7s 1,000 129¾
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. Cons Gold 5s 5,000 102¼
7,000 102
1,000 101⅜
10,000 103⅜
Erie 1st con 7s 1,000 131
Erie 4s prior bds 10,000 93¾
1,000 93¾
Evans. & T. H. 1st cons 6s 1,000 111
Flint & P. Marq. 1st 5s 2,000 87
Fort Wayne Jack. & Sag. 7s 1,000 161
2,000 161
L. & M. S. 1st Coup 1,000 101
L. S. & M. S. 1st C. M. 6,000 101
Lake Shore Div 2d 6s 6,000 100
Long Island 1st con 5s 14,000 $15 F 101¾
1,000 104
Mex. Cent. 4s East Inc. 3,000 82
Mex. Nat. 6s 1st 9,000 105
Mex. Nat. 2d inc. 6s 2,000 58
Mex. Cent. 3s 1,000 $20 J 67
Mich. Cent. 5s 1,000 103¾
Mil. & Nor. 6s 1,000 107
Mil. & St. P. 1st 5s 1,000 116
Mil. & St. P. 1st 5s 1,000 $20 F 116
Mil. & St. P. 1st 5s 1,000 $20 F 116
Mil. & St. P. 1st 5s 1,000 $20 F

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
20 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits, 30 Nassau St.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

VERMILYE & CO
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STREETS,
NEW YORK CITY,
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities.
Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
37 AND 39 BROAD STREET.
DEAL IN
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
AND EXECUTE ORDERS AT THE
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New-York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

Reorganization of

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.,

Under Plan and Agreement dated March 16, 1896.
20 Wall Street, New-York,
August 21, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that all holders of certificates of deposit of stock, either common or preferred, of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company under the said Plan and Agreement, who have failed to make payment of any installment of cash, payable as hereinbefore called under said Plan, and who shall not before September 15, 1896, make payment of all sums due thereunder, (together with six per cent. interest thereon from the several dates when such sums were due and payable,) and also a further sum equal to one-quarter per cent. upon the par value of the stock deposited, will, upon September 15, 1896, without further notice or action, cease to have any rights or to be entitled to any benefits under the said Plan and Agreement in respect of any such stock or certificate. In every such case the stock deposited and the cash heretofore paid in respect thereof will vest in and belong to the Reorganization Managers, and may by them be used for any of the requirements of carrying out the said Plan and Agreement, and no certificate holder then in default as aforesaid will be entitled to the redemption of such certificate, or to the return of any stock thereby represented, or to have any further interest or rights in respect thereof.

Payments hereunder may be made at our office, as above, or at the office of Drexel & Co., Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, or of the Deutsche Bank, Berlin.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Reorganization Managers Northern Pacific Railroad Company, under said Plan and Agreement.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Reorganization Certificates for
PHILADELPHIA AND READING
RAILROAD COMPANY'S
First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds, Deferred Income Bonds, Stock,

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND LONDON, August 15, 1896.

The sale of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad under decree of foreclosure of the Circuit Court of the United States having been ordered to take place September 23d, 1896, all holders of the above-described reorganization certificates are notified that the third installment, viz.:

$50.00 per $1,000 bond on First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds,
$2.50 per share on stock,
$10.00 per $1,000 bond on Deferred Income Bonds, being one-quarter of the entire assessment on such bonds and stock deposited under the Plan, is hereby called for and is payable at either of our offices on SEPTEMBER 4, 1896, and all holders of such bonds and stock are required to pay said installment on or before that date. Their reorganization certificates must be presented at the time of making such payment, so that same may be indorsed thereon.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets,
Philadelphia, Penn.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 Old Broad Street, London.

KOUNTZE BROS.
BROADWAY AND CEDAR ST.
LETTERS OF CREDIT

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

IF YOU HAVE A
HORSE OR CARRIAGE
FOR SALE
Announce it in THE NEW-YORK TIMES and reach people who are able to purchase what you have to sell. Read THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

STATE COURTS.

New-York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Pryor, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.
1—Hobby vs. Hobby. 2—Marks vs. Silberberg. 3—Rothschild vs. Sherman. 4—People, &c., vs. Manhattan Steam Boiler Insurance Company. 5—Weeks vs. Kenefic. 6—Bangs vs. National Macaroni Company. 7—Pommerantly vs. Pommerantly. 8—Bocland vs. Levy. 9—Matter of Peckamose Club. 10—Cazza vs. Cazza. 11—Eagle Star Savings Bank vs. Herman. 12—People, &c., vs. Davis. 13—Haves vs. Macdonnell. 14—Matter of Briggs Barrel Company. 15—Gehrts vs. Gehrts. 16—Wenstrom Electric Company vs. Bloomer. 17—Dermody vs. Reilly. 18—Sypher vs. Johns. 19—Klenie vs. Blake. 20—Jackson vs. Coyle. 21—Lazarus vs. Barnes. 22—Spreter vs. Price. 23—Randle vs. Eno. 24—McMahon vs. Bowery Savings Bank. 25—Mela vs. Boehm. 26—Haygoom vs. Kasab. 27—Harkins vs. Braverman. 28—Savage vs. Neely. 29—Fish vs. Reavey. 30—Mandeville vs. Spitzer. 31—Merritt vs. Wanamaker. 32—Robinson vs. Schmitt. 33—Biesenthal vs. Biesenthal. 34—Wiesner vs. Ehrlich. 35—People ex rel. Anderson vs. Fitch. 36—People ex rel. Mackay vs. Fitch. 37—Tenney vs. Schroeder.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beach, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte matters.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S. Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Jane M. Attridge, Mayer Kahn, Samuel Caskel, John A. Markert, Thomas A. Boyle, Marie L. Brennan, and Johanna Kane.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Motions at 10:30 A. M.

Referees Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Smyth, J.—Cohen vs. Cohen—Max Moses, Harrison vs. Harrison—Thomas F. Donnelly.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—Jaccard vs. Gibson—Delano C. Calvin.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—Mackie vs. Mackie—Donald McLean.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Smyth, J.—Matter of Noyac Cottage Association—William Cauldwell. Nathan Horowitz vs. Hyman Spiwak—James Kearney.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Goodrich, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Office No. 24 Pine St.,
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(By order of Receiver.)
100 shs. Rome, Watertown & Ogd. R. R. Guar. 300 shs. N. Y., Lack. & Western R. R. Co. Guar. $10,000 Evansville & Indianapolis R. R. Co. 6 p. c. Bds. 1920.
$795 City of Minneapolis Certf. of Indbt.
(By order of Executor.)
1 Membership New-York Produce Exchange.
(By order of Administrator.)
$2,000 Bond and Mortgage, Mort. Alice A. Allmond and husband, Seattle, Wash., to Lombard Invest. Co., due 1897.
$1,500 Bond and Mortgage of Anthony Forella and wife, Seattle, Wash., to Lombard Investment Co., due 1898.
(By order of Sheriff, Sheriff's Office, on account of whom it may concern.)
$36,000 The Columbia Type Writer Manufacturing Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds.
$25,000 Elmira Municipal Improvement Co. 1st Consld. 6 p. c. Mtge. Bds. 1942.
$3,000 $1,000 Receivers' Certificates of the Elmira National Bank of Elmira, N. Y.
10 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
15 shs. Manufacturers' Trust Co., B'klyn.
$2,000 Suffolk County Gas Co. Bds.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of WELSBACH COMMERCIAL COMPANY,
40 Wall St., New-York City, Aug. 13, 1896.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO (2) Per Cent. on the preferred stock payable on Sept. 10, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business Aug. 29. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed from Aug. 31 to Sept. 10, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed. EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

SAINT PAUL & DULUTH RAILROAD CO.,
32 Nassau Street, New-York, Aug. 5, 1896.—A dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (2½ per cent.) on the preferred stock of this company has this day been declared, payable at this office on and after Sept. 1, 1896. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed at 12 o'clock, on Saturday, Aug. 8, 1896, and re-opened on the 1st day of September, 1896.
G. G. HAVEN JR., Treasurer.

MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.
Treasurer's Office, Mobile, Ala., Aug. 24, 1896.—Coupon No. 16, due Sept. 1, 1896, of the General Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid, on presentation at the Gallatin National Bank, No. 30 Wall St., New-York, on and after that date. EY. TACON, Treasurer.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE.

1,269 Broadway. 324 Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD CO.

Minneapolis, Minnesota, August 14, 1896.
Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the by-laws of the Company, the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company for the election of directors and Iowa will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Minneapolis, Minnesota, on TUESDAY, October 6th, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

The books of the Company for the issuance and transfer of stock will be closed from the evening of September 5th, 1896, to October 7th, 1896.

JOSEPH GASKELL, Secretary. W. L. BULL, President.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NEW-York Navy Yard, Aug. 14, 1896.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for the New-York Navy Yard, to be opened September 15, 1896," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, September 15, 1896, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to dredge 54,000 cubic yards in Wallabout Channel, and to furnish a quantity of steel plates, angle bars, rivet steel, leather belting, palleys, canvas, twine, beeswax, curled hair, hollow leather, wiman hoops, upholsterer's supplies. All articles offered must conform to the navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New-York. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. Other things being equal, awards will be decided by lot. The department reserves the right to waive all defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL ST., NEW-York City, Aug. 10, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, Aug. 21, 1896, and then opened, for supplying about 25,000 gallons of mineral oil, as per specifications, and schedule, which will be furnished on application to the undersigned. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality, and price, (including in the price of foreign production or manufactures the duty thereon,) being equal. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked, "Proposals for Mineral Oil," and addressed to JAS. M. MOORE, A. Q. M. Gen'l, U. S. A.

NOTICE.—Estimates for furnishing and delivering stationery and printed and lithographed forms, &c., under Contract No. 542; for removal of piers at the foot of Bethune and West 11th Street, North River, under Contract No. 543; for furnishing and putting in place rip-rap stones, under Contract No. 544, and for furnishing and delivering about 700 tons of anthracite coal, under Contract No. 548, will be received by the Department of Docks until 12 o'clock noon, September 1, 1896. For full particulars see City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

PROPOSALS FOR CAST-IRON PROJECTILES.—Ordnance Office, War Department, Washington, August 20, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received here until 3 o'clock P. M., MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1896, and then publicly opened, for furnishing the Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, with 950 cast-iron projectiles for field, siege, and seacoast cannon, more or less. Bids will be received for all or for part of the foregoing. Information furnished upon application to Brig. Gen. D. W. FLAGLER, Chief of Ordnance.

NOTICE — ESTIMATES FOR PREPARING for, paving and repaving the newly made land in the vicinity of Piers new 53, 54 and 55 North River with granite or Staten Island syenite blocks, laying crosswalks and building the necessary drains or sewers and appurtenances, under contract No. 545, will be received by the Department of Docks until 12 o'clock noon Sept. 8, 1896. For full particulars see City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y., AUGUST 24, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 10 A. M., September 28, 1896, and then opened, for constructing Quartermaster's Stable. Information furnished here. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Stable," and addressed Capt. W. S. PATTEN, Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING AT EAST DUBUQUE and in Galena River, Ill.—U. S. Engineer Office, Rock Island, Ill., August 14, 1896.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 11 A. M., AUGUST 29, 1896, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

GRAIN MARKETS LOWER AND TRADING FAIRLY ACTIVE.

Influenced Mainly by the West, with Longs Realizing—Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was More Active and Lower—Provisions Easier and Quiet—Cotton Active and Steady—Coffee Fairly Active and Higher.

The grain markets were unsettled, and a fair trade resulted from the irregularity shown by the West, while local longs were free sellers part of the day only, to purchase later at the decline. Provisions were easier and rather quiet. Cotton was active, but less excitement shown, and the feeling barely steady at the close. Coffee was fairly active and ruled higher with Europe.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	Nominal.
Oats, No. 2, in elevator	20¾@ 21¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	27¼@ ..
Flour, straights, Spring	$2.85 @$3.30
Flour, straights, Winter	3.20 @ 3.35
Cotton, middling, uplands	8⅝@ ..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	18 @ 20
Pork, mess	8.00 @ 8.25
Lard, Western steam	5.77½@ ..
Beef, family	8.50 @ 9.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	13 @ 16½
Sugar, granulated, fancy	4⅞@ 5
Coffee, Rio No. 7	16⅝@ 16¾
Cheese, State, full cream, new	5 @ 8¼
Copper, lake	10.65 @11.00
Lead	2.65 @ 2.67½

WHEAT—Contracts opened firm and advanced ⅛@¼c on better cables, fair foreign buying, higher West, and local covering; declined 1@1¼c on the late weakness West, with Bradstreet's reporting an increase of 359,000 bushels east of the Rockies and a decrease of 40,000 bushels afloat and in Europe; rallied ⅜c on late foreign buying, and closing steady at ⅛@⅜c loss, with a fairly active trade....Spot was in better export demand at ½c decline. Sales, 77,000 bushels, including 8,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth, 24,000 bushels No. 2 hard Winter, and 40,000 bushels No. 1 Northern, on private terms; the trade bought 2,500 bushels No. 2 Northern, 2,000 bushels ungraded red, and 500 bushels No. 1 hard on private terms....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 4c over September, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 2⅝c over September, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern New-York, at 1⅜c over September free on board, afloat, and No. 1 hard Duluth, 5c over September, free on board, afloat. Clearances hence, 24,344 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 44,144 bushels; receipts, 229,025 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 348,514 bushels.

CORN—Contracts declined ½@1¼c, with the West, and on reports of good crop weather, with longs liquidating and a fairly active trade....Spot was more active for export at 1¼c decline. Sales, 260,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, mainly at 1¾c over September, free on board, afloat, and 20,000 bushels No. 2 white to the trade at 30c, September delivery....Receipts, 528,875 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 828,189 bushels....Clearances hence, none; from Atlantic ports, 83,604 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were dull and closed weak at ¼c decline, following corn and the West, without sales....Spot was dull, weak, and lower....Sales, 54,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 24c; No. 3 white, 21¼c; No. 2 white, clipped, at 25c, with 10,000 bushels for export on private terms; No. 3 white, clipped, at 24½c; No. 2 mixed, 20¾@21¼c for 2,000 bushels; rejected white, 19c, rejected mixed, 17c; No. 2 Chicago, 22c; track mixed, 18@22½c; track white, 19@30c for 42,000 bushels....Receipts, 213,160 bushels; exports, 49,867 bushels.

FUTURE SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
August	....	@	64⅜
September	1,015,000	64½@66⅛	65⅜
October	160,000	65¼@66⅝	65⅝
November	300,000	66⅝@67⅝	66⅝
December	2,080,000	66 @68⅛	67¼
May	35,000	70¾@71⅝	71
Total	3,300,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
August	50,000	27¼@27⅝	27⅜
September	310,000	27¼@28⅛	27¼
October	180,000	28⅛@29⅛	28⅜
December	160,000	29⅝@30	29½
May	45,000	31⅝@32⅜	32
Total	725,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
August	....	@	20⅞
September	....	@	20¾
October	....	@	20⅞

FLOUR—Market very steady and demand fairly good. Sales, 24,000 bbls, including, of City Mills, 8,000 bbls patents and 5,500 bbls clear on private terms; 3,500 bbls Spring patents at $3.50@$3.60, 2,500 bbls Southern at $3.20@$3.25, 500 bbls bakers' extra at $2.95, 3,000 bbls Winter clear at $3.15, 2,300 bbls straights at $3.35@$3.40, and 450 bbls No. 1 at $2.55....Arrivals, 12,966 bbls and 27,503 sacks; exports, 505 bbls and 26,861 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 39,900 bbls, and 4 sacks.

RYE FLOUR—Easy and quiet at $2.25@$2.75.

BARLEY—Dull and nominal; 49 lb Western quoted at 32c asked, free on board. Sales, 20,000 bushels old, for export, private terms.

HAY—State entirely nominal; Western at 30½c, free on board; No. 1, 38c, free on board. Sales, 100,000 bushels for export, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo, on private terms; quoted 40½@ 42c for choice, cost, insurance, and freight.

FLAXSEED—Quiet and steady at 75@76c, cost, insurance, and freight. Sales, 8,000 bushels.

OATMEAL—More active and steady....We quote: Rolled oats, $3.15@$3.60; cut, $3.35@$4; ground, $3.40@$3.60. No. 2 pearled barley, $4.60.

FEED—Dull and easy. We quote: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 45@50c; middlings, 57½@62½c; sharps, 60@65c; rye feed, 50@52½c.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The situation was not changed; there were orders from France for light quantities of prime yellow, but the Southern markets showed no disposition in buying, the feeling over prices was steady; sales were 200 bbls prime yellow at 23c; 300 bbls do at 25½c, and 100 bbls do at 23¾c; there was nothing new from the South, where the reports of the cotton crop and the possibilities concerning the supply of seed and its price are awaited before making contracts ahead on new oil....LARD OIL was in fair demand, in part for export, and steady at 39@40c for prime city....LINSEED OIL was quiet and firm at 31@32c for American and 50c for Calcutta.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Liquidating the September pork deal and the shifting of contracts to some extent for January were the main features at the West, through which prices were manipulated, with an influence to weakness on other products; the export movement in lard was quieter and general trading outside of the speculation slow; Chicago estimated its hog receipts for to-day as 20,000 head.

LARD—The West felt chiefly the pressure on pork, by which lard was sold off 2½ points, closing a little steadier, where September was at 3.35@3.40c, closing at 3.35@3.37½c; October at 3.40@3.47½c, closing at 3.42½@3.45c; December at 3.55@3.60c, closing at 3.55c; January at 3.75@ 3.80c, closing at 3.75@3.77½c. Here there was restricted trading, with the packers quiet and the refiners taking bank lots moderately. Cash quoted at 3.77½c, with cost and freight offered at 3.75c. Of tank lots, sales of 0 cars at 3.52½c. September option closed at 3.70c, nominal. City steam was steady at 3.50c; sales of 75 tcs; also 50 tcs iron-bound packages at 4c. Refined was quiet; Continent at 4.25c, South American at 4.70c, compound at 3¾@4¼c, as to quality.

PORK—Closing out of the September option as transferring to January, with $1.25@ $1.30 per barrel difference paid, formed the chief trading at the West, where there was some general weakness, and declines of 25@27½c per bbl on deliveries to and including October, and only 12½c on January, followed by a reaction of 5c on the latter month. August there closed at $5.57½; September was at $5.55@$5.82½, closing at $5.57½; October at $5.65@$5.90, closing at $5.65; January at $6.80@$6.97½, closing at $6.85. Here there was moderate export demand, and 250 bbls mess sold....Quotations: Mess, in job lots, $7.75@$8.25; family mess, $10@$11; short clear, $8.50@$10.

BACON—Was sold down about 5 points on short sales at the West, where there was restricted trading, with August closing at $3.20, nominal; September was at $3.17½@$3.25, closing at $3.20 asked; October at $3.25@$3.30, closing at $3.25@ $3.27½; January at $3.40@$3.47½, closing at $3.42½@$3.45.

CUTMEATS—Were held more firmly. Sales of 25 bxs clear bellies, 14-lb average, at 5⅜c; 500 pickled shoulders at 3¼c; 5,000 lb pickled bellies, 18 to 14 lb average, at 4⅜c, 4,000 lb pickled bellies, 12 lb average, at 5¼c, and recently 30,000 lb pickled bellies, 12-lb average, at 4¾c, and 7,000 pickled shoulders at 3¼c; city-pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 5c; 10-lb average, loose, 5¼c bid; pickled hams, 9@9¾c; pickled shoulders, 3½@3¾c.

BEEF—Had only moderate demand, while held at steady prices....Quotations: Packet, $7@$8; do, in tierces, $10@$11; family, $8@$9; extra mess, in barrels, $6@$7; city extra India mess, in tierces, $11@$12.

BEEF HAMS—Were held more firmly; $14 quoted at the West and $15@$15.50 here.

HOGS—Were well sustained in price....Bacon, 4¾c; 180 lb, 4¾c; 160 lb, 4¾c; 140 lb, 5¼c; 120 lb, 5¾c; pigs, 5¼@5¾c. Receipts at the West, 34,120 head; same time last year, 40,680 head. Chicago receipts, 12,000 head; active; 5c higher; $2.65@$2.80; Cincinnati receipts, 3,460 head; active; $2.50@$3.60. Indianapolis receipts, 4,500 head; active; $3.20@$3.60. Milwaukee receipts, 970 head; $2.70@$3.40. Kansas City receipts, 9,000 head; steady to 5c higher; $2.95@$3.80. Omaha receipts, 4,200 head; strong to 5c higher; $2.60@$3.

TALLOW—There were no open bids over 3 1-16c for city, yet it was possible that a little more money would have been paid or to 3¼c, were melters ready sellers. There was no disposition to give refusals under 3¼c. Trading, therefore, was at a pause. For country-made, a moderate demand, and sales at 3⅛@3⅜c for the best grades, with 100.00 pounds taken in lots. The stock of city tallow has been reduced by the recent free movement to France to about 2,500 hhds, while its make weekly is now about 800 hhds, against the highest point reached this season of 1,200 hhds, with the supplies of fat falling off. Chicago was strong at 3⅜c for prime packers' grade.

STEARINE—In oleostearine little done here by reason of increased firmness, with 4c bid and 4⅛c asked. But at Chicago it was understood that about 1,000,000 lb had been taken for France at 3¾c. In lard stearine slack demand; quoted at 4¼@4¾c for Western and city. In oleo oil sales of 200 tcs United, to be shipped, on private terms.

COFFEE.

Contracts were more active and 5@15 points higher with the foreign markets, but closing only steady, with Havre steady at ¾f advance, and Hamburg unchanged to ½ pfennig up....Spot, Rio, was easier and dull at 10⅝@10¾c for No. 7; sales, 2,000 bags Maracaibo, 700 bags Savanilla, and 450 bags Central American, on private terms....Opening Call, 11 A. M.—September, 500 bags at 9.80c; December, 500 bags at 9.25c; total, 1,000 bags. Between Call and Close—August, 250 bags at 10.15c, 500 bags at 10.10c; September, 1,750 bags at 9.85c; October, 2,250 bags at 9.55c; December, 2,000 bags at 9.30c, 250 bags at 9.25c, 500 bags at 9.30c; March, 2,000 bags at 9.30c; May, 1,000 bags at 9.35c, 750 bags at 9.30c; total, 11,250 bags; 250 bags December exchanged for 250 bags March even; total for day, 12,750 bags....Closing prices—January, 9.25 @9.30c; February, 9.25@9.30c; March, 9.25@9.30c; April, 9.25@9.30c; May, 9.30@9.35c; June, 9.30@ 9.35c; July, 9.30@9.35c; August, 10.05@10.15c; September, 9.80@9.85c; October, 9.50@9.55c; November, 9.30@9.35c; December, 9.25@9.30c.

COTTON.

Contracts were again active but less excited, with prices influenced by New-Orleans and reports of rains in the cotton belt, closing barely steady at unchanged prices to 4 points advance, with Liverpool ½@1 point down. Spot was unchanged and quiet. Sales, 900 bales to spinners, with 960 bales delivered on contract....Middling Gulf, 8⅝c. The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices for the day were as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extremes.—High- est.	Low- est.	Sales.
August	8.05@8.07	8.15	8.05	2,900
September	7.98@7.94	8.08	7.90	8,500
October	8.00@8.01	8.10	7.95	22,800
November	7.95@7.97	8.03	7.90	7,100
December	8.00@ ..	8.08	7.93	61,300
January	8.04@8.05	8.12	7.97	92,600
February	8.08@8.09	8.14	8.02	6,400
March	8.13@8.14	8.16	8.08	5,000
April	8.17@8.19	8.24	8.20	500
May	8.21@8.22	8.26	8.14	2,800
Total sales				214,900

Net receipts at all ports to-day, 9,826 bales, against 781 bales same time last year.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Receipts for the week: Beans, 2,427 bags; peas, 506 bbls. Exports for the week: Beans, 1,434 bags; peas, 333 bbls. For several days the reports from the country have been coming very strong, and the market has finally responded, showing an advance on most varieties. There has not been much improvement in the jobbing trade as yet, though some buyers are inclined to secure a little stock in anticipation of a further improvement in values, but exporters have taken a fair quantity, and the offerings are not very moderate. During most of the week marrow sold at $1.15, but advanced to $1.20 on Monday afternoon, and are now quoted very firm at that. Some holders talk a little more, but have made no sales higher as yet. Medium and pea are attending about the same, Barbour advancing about 2½c, and the latter 2½@5c. There is a very limited quantity of pea beans now in first hands here, but some stock back and a carload has just been sold to arrive at $1. There are buyers, however, at that figure, and no more offering. White kidney and yellow eye have had very slow sale at easy prices. Red kidney were dull until the beginning of this week, when Cuban exporters received fair orders, and the trade was on a sufficiently large scale to permit an advance to $1.10, at which most of the choice lots are now held. So few turtle soup here that firm prices are asked for them. California limas are dragging and show some decline; offered in a small way at $1.62½, but could probably be bought in good-sized lots at $1.60. Green peas very slow, but unchanged. We quote: Beans, domestic marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.20@1.25; do, medium, $1@$1.02½; do pea, $1.02½@ $1.05; do white kidney, $1.20@$1.25; do red kidney, $1.05@$1.10; do turtle soup, $1.45@$1.50; do yellow eye, $1.15@$1.17½; do lima, California, $1.60@$1.62½; green peas, barrels, 70@72½c; do, bags, 65@67½c; do Scotch, barrels, 75c; do, bags, 72½c.

BUTTER—Firm; fair demand....Western creamery, 11½@16½c; extra, 16¾c; State creamery, 11½@16½c. State dairy, 10@15c; Western imitation creamery, 10@12¼c; do, factory, 7½@11c; do, dairy, 9@12c.

CHEESE—Large full cream rather easy; small sizes steady and fairly active....State, large, full cream, 5@8¼c; small, new, 6@8¼c; part skims, new, 2@6c.

EGGS—Choice fairly active....State, 12½@16c; Western, 12½@15c; do, case, $2.25@$2.50.

FRUITS—FRESH—Fancy table and shipping varieties of apples have been in light supply and receiving a good demand at higher prices, but medium and poor fruit continues to drag at low and irregular figures. Bartlett pears are arriving quite freely, but so many going into cold storage that available offerings are not large, and, with a good demand, market continues firm and high; fancy in large barrels command $4 or more, but average prime range from $3.50@ $3.75, with cloudy or poor lower. Other varieties of pears scarce and selling well when choice. Peaches have arrived freely and have met a good demand at rather low prices; general sales have been mainly from 40@60c for straight lines, with selected, especially yellow, a trifle higher, and very common grades lower. Western Maryland carriers and handle baskets have sold well, but the latter often arrived late in the day and have averaged slightly lower in consequence. Very few plums arriving and quality seldom choice. Grapes have arrived more freely from up-river and prices have steadily declined, with outside quotations extreme at the close, though a few very fancy command a premium. The few Southern grapes arriving nearly all poor and receiving little attention. Huckleberries in small supply, but poor and weak. Blackberries nominally. Fancy muskmelons are scarce and higher, but the market is burdened with green or overripe or stock of common variety, and such drag at low and irregular figures. Watermelons have arrived freely, and with a large assortment, mostly of poor stock, prices range much lower. We quote: Apples, prime to fancy, per bbl, $1.50@$2; do, common to good, 50c@$1.25; pears, Bartlett, per bbl, $2.50@$4; do, other, fancy, $1.25@$1.75; Clapp's Favorite, per bbl, $2.50@$3.50; do, per keg, $1.25 @$1.50; do, Flemish Beauty, $2@$3; do, Scooter, $2@$2.50; do, other cooking varieties, $1.75@ $2.25; peaches, Maryland and Delaware, fancy, per basket, 63@85c; do, straight lines, 40@60c; do, common, 30@35c; do, per 20-lb handle basket, 60c@$1; do, per crate, 60c@$1.25; do, per carrier, $1@$2.25; plums, blue, per basket, 20@40c; do, green, 15@30c; grapes, up-river, Delaware and Niagara, per case, 8@$1.25; do, Moore's Early, Worden, and Concord, 75@90c; do, Wyoming, 75@85c; do, Champion, 40@50c; do, Delaware, per small basket, 14@16c; do, black kinds, per small basket, 6@8c; do, per large basket, 13@ 18c; huckleberries, per quart, 5@7c; blackberries, per quart, 4@8c; watermelons, Hackensack, per bbl, $2@$3.50; do, Hackensack Seed, 75c@$1.25; do, Jersey Jenny Lind and Gem, $1@$3.50; do, Christina, $1@$2.50; do, Anne Arundel, per bbl, $1@$1.50; do, Baltimore, per crate, 50@75c; watermelons, per carload, $50@$150; do, per 100, $3@$20. DRIED—Receipts for week, 2,419 pkg; exports, 3,385 pks. A few small lots of new evaporated apples are coming forward, but they do not attract much attention as yet. Home consumption demand is always light at this season of the year, and there are no export orders to speak of; prices are therefore nominal. We hear of no business for future delivery; prime wire-dried, offering, quoted very low, at 4½c, with bids of 4¼c. Old evaporated apples in comparatively light supply, but very limited demand, and market weak, especially on grades below choice; the few high grade goods in first hands job out about as quoted. New chops are inquired for, and bids are reported of 1¾c for prime heavy packed, October delivery. Sun-dried sliced apples are having dull sale; scarcely any fancy stock left, and prices for other grades are so low that holders are not urging sales. Coarse-cut chops are also very slow and easy in tone. Nothing doing in peaches. Raspberries have declined under fairly liberal supplies and a very dull trade; offers to sell best evaporated at 14½c do not attract buyers, light supply but quiet. Blackberries in light demand supply, but quiet. Blackberries not moving. New apricots increasing in supply, but have fair call, considerable lots going to exporters; prices steady for best grades. Prunes without much change; choice large scarce. We quote: Apples, evaporated, 1895, fancy, 5¼@ 5¾c; do, prime to choice, 4@5c; do, common to fair, 2¾@3¾c; do, sun-dried, sliced, Southern, 2½@3½c; do, coarse-cut, Southern, 2@2½c; do, State and Western, 2¼@3½c; peaches, Southern peeled, 3@6c; raspberries, evaporated, 1898, 14@ 14½c; cherries, 1896, 9¼c; do, 1895, 9c; huckleberries, 1896, 7½@8c; do, 1895, 6½@7½c; blackberries, 5c; apricots, California, 7½@9c; prunes, as to size and quality, 2½@6½c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Receipts have continued liberal, but demand has been fairly active and prices generally higher. Fowls remained at 9c and chickens 9@10c until the close of last week, when buying became so active that an advance of fully ½c was established, and Monday of this week fowls brought 10c and chickens 10@10½c, market closing firmly to-day on that basis, with scarcely any chickens under 10½c, except Southern, Roosters have advanced 1c and closed steady at 6c. Turkeys continue scarce and firm at unchanged prices. Ducks and geese generally out of condition and dragging, though choice fat stock scarce and receiving a little more attention, owing to the increased demand expected next week for the Hebrew New Year holiday trade. Pigeons steady at the advance. We quote: Spring chickens, local, per lb, 10½@11c; do, Western, 10½c; do, Southern, 10c; fowls, per lb, 10c; roosters, per lb, 6c; turkeys, per lb, 10c; ducks, Western, per pair, 60@ 70c; do, Southern, 40@50c; geese, Western, per pair, $1@$1.25; do, Southern, 75c@$1; pigeons, old, per pair, 25c; do, young, 15@20c. DRESSED—Receipts for the week, 4,504 pks. Receipts of Western fresh-dressed poultry have been comparatively moderate the past week, the natural result of the late intense heat throughout the West. Fowls especially have been in small proportion than chickens, and choice stock has sold close to arrival, with prices ruling firm and showing some gain during the week. Really choice Western chickens have continued comparatively scarce, and such grades promptly salable, with prices gradually improving, until at the close 10½@11c are promptly obtainable. Average grades of chickens are showing some improvement over late receipts, and very little of really good quality now has to sell below 10c. Near-by Spring ducks are plenty, but quality irregular; really choice lots are firm up to 15@ 16c, but average grades drag along anywhere from

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Property Sold Under Foreclosure in the Auction Room.

At auction, in the Trinity Building Sales-room, yesterday, Mr. D. Phoenix Ingraham sold, under foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Alfred B. Price, at $67,450, the six-story brick flat 133 and 135 West Eleventh Street, north side, 375 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 50 by 103.3. He also sold, under foreclosure, to Thomas Stokes, at $23,000, the four-story brick dwelling 472 West End Avenue, east side, 60.8½ feet south of Eighty-eighth Street, 20 by 100.

Mr. S. De Walltaras sold, under foreclosure, to the plaintiff, J. C. Watson, at $3,855, two plots on the east side of Schuyler Street, one 200 feet northwest of Elliott Avenue, 111 by 146.3 by 119.4 by 141.8, and the other 350 feet northwest of Elliott Avenue, 50 by 140 by 50 by 141.8; also, lot 25 by 100 on south side of Elliott Avenue, 100 feet southwest of B Street.

Mr. William Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Frederick W. Meyer, at $9,454, the two-story frame dwelling and plot on the north side of Bainbridge Avenue, 300 feet west of Suburban Street, 75 by 122.3 by 75 by 112.9, and also the lot 25 by 100 at the southwest corner of Suburban Street and Briggs Avenue.

The sales at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, N. T. M. Mellias, referee, 429 West Thirtieth Street, north side, 325 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 112.11-6 by 25.0½, by 115.6 2-3, four-story brick tenement in front and three-story brick in rear. Due on judgment, $19,070.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, G. S. Hubbard, referee, 19 Bethune Street, south side, 162 feet east of Washington Street, 22 by 88.7 by 22.3 by 92.10, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $20,815.

By C. A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, William C. Breed, referee, 57 East Ninetieth Street, north side, 218.0 2-3 feet west of Park Avenue, 19.0 by 100.8½, three-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,875.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, north side, 375 feet west of the Boulevard, for a four-story brick tenement, by Isaac Van Sann of 2,605 Amsterdam Avenue, owner; cost, $15,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 425 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue, for a two-story brick dwelling, by Edgar Shoemaker of 322 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, owner; cost, $3,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 425 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue, for a one-story brick stable, by Edgar Shoemaker; cost, $1,200.

One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, south side, 150 feet west of Cortlandt Avenue, for a four story brick tenement, by Leonard and Philippina Schaaf of 570 East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, owner; cost, $11,500.

One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, southeast corner of Vanderbilt Avenue, for a four-story brick tenement, by John F. Brandt of 1,491 Lexington Avenue, owner; cost, $16,000.

Washington Avenue, east side, 250.7 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, for four three-story frame tenements, by Catharine Haghmayer of 1,326 Fulton Avenue, owner; cost, $20,000.

Commonwealth Avenue, west side, 155 feet south of West Farms Road, for a two-story frame dwelling, by Charles Schneider of 572 Alexander Avenue, owner; cost, $2,500.

Hoe Street, east side, 125 feet south of Freeman Street, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, by Lizzie A. McCone of 1,224 Hoe Street, owner; cost, $4,000.

Third Street, north side, 256 feet east of Avenue C (Avenue Y, 9th Ward,) for a two-story frame dwelling, by Ludwig Beller of 571 Courtlandt Avenue, owner; cost, $3,000.

No. 16 Catherine Slip, by John C. Bath, 102 West Ninety-eighth Street, owner, Thomas O'Brien, lessee, alterations to a five-story brick hotel and tenement; cost, $100.

Nos. 416 and 418 West Thirty-second Street, by William Engel of 229 West Sixteenth Street, owner, alterations to a four-story brick flat; cost, $2,000.

No. 814 East Thirty-fourth Street, by John Courtney of 322 East Thirty-fourth Street, owner, alterations to a four-story and basement brick and stone tenement; cost, $800.

No. 163 Grand Street, by George W. Lithgow of 31 King Street, owner, Theodore Kirchheimer, lessee, alterations to a three-story frame hotel; cost, $50.

No. 33 Bowling Street, by B. F. Kenney, owner, Owen McFaul, lessee, alterations to a three-story brick and frame hotel, cost, $100.

No. 510 Eleventh Avenue, by Louis Kave of West Point, N. Y., owner, Jacob Ehman, lessee, alterations to a three-story brick hotel; cost, $500.

No. 852 East One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, by Mrs. B. Timpel, owner, alterations to a two-story frame dwelling; cost, $400.

No. 1,791 Anthony Avenue, by Henry Humpreys, owner, alterations to a two and one-half story frame dwelling; cost, $500.

No. 711 East One hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, by J. Gerovela Ruck, owner, alterations to a two-story frame dwelling; cost, $500.

Westchester Road, east side, 72 feet south of Maple Street, by Michael Hanlon of Westchester Road, owner, alterations to a two-story frame dwelling; cost, $500.

Westchester Road, east side, 25 feet south of Ash Street, by same, owner, alterations to a two-story frame dwelling; cost, $500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Aug. 25.

82D ST, 346 East; Joseph R. Stein and wife to Wilhelmina Malette.....$12,000
82D ST, s s, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17.6x102.2; Michael L. Flank to Simpson Hamburger.....
82D ST, n s, 242.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18.6x102.2; Jessel Sebro to same.....
85TH ST, s s, 350 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 30x100.8; Charles A. Visant to Godfrey Schilling.....
PARK AV, s e corner of 85th St, 100.5x 30; Charles J. Welles and wife to Arthur W. Watson.....
79TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Amelia Hinsburg and others, executors, against Tabor Society.....
81ST ST, 413 East; Bernard Rosenberg to to Nathan M. Gilberg.....
SAME PROPERTY; Nathan M. Goldberg and wife to Bertha Eckel.....
81D AV, w s, 75.11 ft s of 98th St, 25x100; Max Goodman and wife to Isaac Engel..
124TH ST, 129 East; the Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company to the New-York Telephone Company.....
107TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Park Av, 25x 100.11; Henry Huberer and wife to Thomas Bour.....
104TH ST, s s, 80 ft w of 4th Av, 18.9x 100.11; William C. Breed, referee, to to William Clark and another, executors, &c.....
DEY ST, 15; the Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company to New-York Telephone Company.....
COURTLANDT ST, 20; same to same.....
COURTLAND ST, n s, 198.2 ft w of Broadway, 25.1x122 7; same to same.....
DEY ST, 17; same to same.....
PEARL ST, 35 and 37; same to same.....
53 and 55 Broad St; same to same.....
CORTLAND ST, 16; same to same.....
WOOSTER ST, 90, and 138 and 140 Spring St; same to same.....
38TH ST, n s, 140 ft w of 6th Av, 60x98.9; same to same.....
130TH ST, n s, 219 ft e of 1st Av, 25x 100.3; Max Cohen to Jacob Mannesciminici.....
HOUSTON ST, s s, 90 ft w of Goerck St, 20x50; Samuel Berg to Bernard Cohen.
BROOME ST, s w corner Pitt St, 20x60, Joseph F. Boylan and others to William Emrich.....
SAME PROPERTY; James A. Shepherd and others to same.....
13TH ST, n s, 219 ft e of 1st Av, 25x103.3; Sarah Federgreen to Max Cohen.....
RIVINGTON ST, s s, 183 ft e of Sheriff St, 18.9x80; Moses Kinzler to Esther Kinzler, ¼ part.....
JEFFERSON ST, s s, 150 ft e of Franklin Av, 25x145.2; Henry Benjamin and wife to Thomas Torpy.....
80TH ST, 204 West, 4th Av, e s, 25 ft n of 126th St, 25x100; 10th Av, e s, 75.8 ft s of 125th St, 25.3x100; n s of 121st St, 325 ft w of 10th Av, 50x1½ block; 40th St, s s, 400 ft e of 2d Av, 25x98.9, and n s of 54th St, 318 ft e of 5th Av, 25x 100.10; Josiah Lockwood and wife to Mary N. Townshend.....
PRINCE ST, s e corner of West Broadway, (South 5th Av,) 75x100; Mary E. Abbot and another to T. Quincy Browne.....
320TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 7th Av, 50x 100.11; William H. Hall, Jr., to Max Weil.....
124TH ST, s s, 360 ft w of 5th Av, 100x 99.11; Frank W. Gilbert and wife to Robert L. Gilbert.....
107TH ST, 87 East; Mary A. Macdonald to Esther Kinzler.....
122D ST, s e corner of Manhattan Av, 90x100.11; Philip Braender and wife to Herman A. Bente.....
SAME PROPERTY; Herman A. Bente and wife to Philip Braender.....

Lis Pendens.

102D ST, 102 West; Reginald F. B. Johnson against Carston H. Bohlen, (action to set aside deed.)
2D AV, 1,720; also 365 Bushwick Av, Brooklyn; Ira Lowe against Adelheid Lowe and others, (partition.)
84TH ST, s s, 387.9 ft w of 3d Av, 25.7x102.2; Alfred Roe and another, trustees, against William F. Lennon and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
ONEIDA AV, (4th St.) 25 ft s of Kemble St, (2d Av.) run e 100 by n 25 to Kemble St by e 100 by s 100 by w 200 to Oneida Av by n 25; same against John J. Macklin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
36TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100; Bridget A. Darcy, individually and as executrix, against Frances A. Clark and another, (action to have deed declared in trust.)
57TH ST, 808 East; Henrietta H. Salmon and another, executors, &c., against John E. Hoffmire and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
119TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Madison Av, 30x100; Abraham Cohen and others against Clara E. Bliss and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
COLLEGE AV, s s, between Pelham Av and lands of St. John's College, Lot 194, map by Sanborn & Berrian, 50x100; Thomas J. Scourire against Kate Healy and others, (partition.)
53D ST, 45 East; Joseph H. Cain against James Gregory and another, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
45TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Delia Murphy against Frank P. Treanor and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
KATONAH AV, n w corner of 238th St, 100x120; William C. G. Wilson against Francis S. Reisanberg and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Assignments of Mortgages.

CAMERON, Alexander, to Paulina Kammerer.....$3,000
CAHILL, Mary, to Sarah Lese.....5,375
DE WITT, Jr., George G., by attorney and others, executors, &c., to Sarah A. Housman, deceased, to George G. De Witt, Jr., and others, trustees, &c.....6,045
SAME to Theodore De Witt.....6,000
SAME to Mary C. Smith.....15,000
GOLDBERG, Nathan, to Solomon Jacobs.....2,900
DAVIES, Charles, and others, executors of Samuel Willets, to John T. Willets, as guardian of estate of Josiah M. Willets.....30,000
GAULD, William, and the Brainerd Quarry Company to George Hierslieve.....Nom.
PRESSEZ, Julius, to Paul Koenig.....1
REDMOND, Michael, to William D. Berrian, (three assignments).....Nom.
SANDS, Andrew H., and F. W. Stevens, trustees, to Frederick P. Sands and another, as trustees of A. L. Sands.....1
STEVENS, Henry E., to George Gildersleeve, (four assignments).....4,400
TODD, Judson S., to Edward Winslow.....1

Lis Pendens.

102D ST, 102 West; Reginald F. B. Johnson against Carston H. Bohlen, (action to set aside deed.)
2D AV, 1,720; also 365 Bushwick Av, Brooklyn; Ira Lowe against Adelheid Lowe and others, (partition.)
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53D ST, 45 East; Joseph H. Cain against James Gregory and another, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
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KATONAH AV, n w corner of 238th St, 100x120; William C. G. Wilson against Francis S. Reisanberg and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Judgments.

The following judgments for $500 and over that amount were entered yesterday:

ARONSON, Samuel, and others—M. Rosenberg.....$250.42
BLOM, Francis L.—H. Bartelstone.....76.61
BLOUIN, Charles L.—J. H. Holsten.....271.63
BLUMAUER, Simon, and others—New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company.....1,777.00
BROWN, Edith, and Fanny Kahn—F. W. Marks.....263.00
CANTON MILL COMPANY—W. F. Sykes and another.....889.57
COLE, Jonah R.—Rodney S. Whiteman and another.....2,570.00
CROCKER, Henry J.—F. H. Smith, Jr..7,561.00
CROWLEY, Michael—Julia McCloskey..1,078.74
DAILEY, Joseph, and Isaac S. McGlehan—Charles E. Barber and others, two judgments.....568.00
DAYTON, Julia A.—The H. B. Claflin Company, costs.....173.73
DONNELLY, Patrick—Emma Gruber....950.00
DOVE, Matilda E.—S. O. Armstrong..242.00
DUBOIS, Howard M.—S. N. Brown & Co.....112.46
ECKHARDT, John P.—Jacob Gottschalk..186.00
EISENMAN, Charles—C. F. Pulsifer and others.....6,903.71
ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY—John J. Dillon.....70.37
FRUSH, Andrew V.—Christopher J. Wallran.....1,788.00
GENOT, Michael—Nason Manufacturing Company.....430.55
GOODSELL, E. L. & Co., and P. Brucato Company—The Franklin National Bank, City of New-York.....3,850.00
HAINES & Co.—Robert M. Webb....262.15
HALL SIGNAL COMPANY—Henry Bezer.....403.99
HEALY, Dennis, and another—J. C. Furch.....76.50
JUSSON, Carl—R. S. McNamara.....148.77
KIESSIG, Charles H.—George Einstein..$1,117.00
KRACHT, Clemens J., as Trustee—Anna M. Franck.....1,055.00
LEVY, Julia—Samuel Schiff and another.....522.49

Mechanics' Liens.

JEROME AV, e s, 236.6 ft s of Van Courtlandt Av; Andrew S. Wright against Samuel H. Merritt and Blanche V. Talbert, owners; Samuel H. Merritt and Stephen Talbert, contractors.....$78
LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 102d St, 95x100; Vermont Marble Company against H. Fordinsky, owner and contractor.....122
137TH ST, 138 West; George Mackenzie against Margaret Schmitt & William J. Mauss, owners; Frank Schmitt and William J. Mauss, contractors.....99
SAXE AV, e s, 150 ft s of McGraw Av, 50x100; Dimock & Fink Company against Mary E. Springsteel, owner; William E. Campbell, contractor.....200
ESSEX ST, 124; Louis Black against Herman Popper, owner and contractor.....55
JEROME or Central Av, e s, 236.6 ft s of Van Courtlandt Av, 50x100; James A. Irving against Samuel H. Merritt and Blanche V. Talbert, owners; Samuel H. Merritt and Stephen Talbert, contractors.....120

Will Examine Alleged Lunatics.

Justice Goodrich, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday granted four writs of habeas corpus to bring Frank Austin of Brooklyn, Alfred Matz of Mount Vernon, James Madison Leary of Harlem, and William Hayward, who is said to be an ex-Confederate General, and who are all inmates of the Long Island Home Lunatic Asylum at Amityville, L. I., into court Thursday for examination. The writs were granted on the petition of Albert H. Rogers, who alleges that the persons named are not insane, and are illegally confined in the asylum on the certificates of two physicians. It is said that interesting disclosures will be made at the examination.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer,

Grand Auction Sale.

With special features of interest to Savings Bank depositors.

156 Choice New-York City Lots

In the 24th Ward, right in the business heart of West Chester, on Westchester Ave. and other streets, adjoining the historic St. Peter's P. E. Church, (Rev. Dr. Clendenning, pastor.)

ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 29,

at 1:30 o'clock, on the premises, rain or shine.

Trolley cars from 3d Av. and 129th St. NOW running past these lots; West Chester station of N. Y. and N. H. R. R. a few blocks away; projected extension of elevated roads close by.

Titles guaranteed by Lawyers' Title Co.

BOWERS & SANDS, Att'ys.

Terms Very Liberal.

Lunch and Music at Sale.

Maps, &c., at auctioneer's branch office on premises, or at main office, 11 Pine St. Telephone, Cort. 1710.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

Mason, 6-12 East 58th St.

Close to 5th Av. and Central Park. Large, light apartment. Hardwood trimmed; elevator all night. Rent, $1,500. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

"PALERMO."

125 East 57th St.

Elegant apartments of 8 rooms and bath; extra servants' room. J. ROMAINE BROWN & CO., 59 West 33d St.

59th St. | near 5th Av.

Facing Central Park; 7 rooms and bath; steam heat and elevator; rent, $1,000. J. ROMAINE BROWN & CO., 59 West 33d St.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS; SINGLE AND SUITES; all improvements; restaurant; southern exposure; central location. J. Romaine Brown & Co., 59 West 33d St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

A GREAT VARIETY WEST SIDE HOUSES, $1,000 to $2,000; apartments, $20 to $100. STEVENS REAL ESTATE CO., 953 St., cor. Columbus Av.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,

1,269 Broadway, 32d Street. Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

70 SOUTH STREET.—New-York Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—ALBANY SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against MARY J. HAYNES, Clarence W. Haynes, Louisa A. Pollock, The Union County Bank of Rahway, N. J., by William Teal, Joachim Baas, Eva Bechtel, as executrix of the last will and testament of George Bechtel, deceased; Adolph Kassner, William S. Lounsbury, The American University Magazine Publishing Company, James Wilton Brooks, The Boston Towboat Company, Fred. B. Daiseli, William F. Daiseli, William J. Pollock, Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company, American Branch Society of Science, Letters, and Art of London; Ephraim Cutter, President of American Branch Society of Science, Letters, and Art of London; Matilda B. Ackley, defendants:

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the sixth day of August, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the third day of September, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described, as follows, viz.: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, on South Street, fronting the East River, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the south line of De Peyster Street with the west line of South Street and running toward Pine Street twenty-six feet, (26 ft.,) or one-half the distance from De Peyster to Pine Street to a lot formerly owned by Robert Bowne, and from thence along the line of the last-mentioned lot about fifty-six feet (56 ft.) more or less, to another lot, formerly owned by Thomas Eddy; thence on a line of the last-mentioned lot about twenty-six feet (26 ft.) to De Peyster Street; thence bounded by De Peyster Street to the corner of De Peyster and South Streets about sixty feet to the place of beginning. Said premises being known as No. 70 South Street, in the City of New-York.

Dated August 11th, 1896.

HERBERT S. OGDEN, Referee.

TRACEY & COOPER, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 25 North Pearl Street, Albany, N. Y.

au12-3w6w W&F&s3

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

WANTED—Dwelling houses for sale and to let in first class localities for cash purchasers and desirable tenants.

Douglas Robinson & Co.,
500 MADISON AV. 55 LIBERTY ST.

HOFFMAN BROTHERS,

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT PROPERTY. 4 and 6 Warren St.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—For our Fall list, particulars of furnished and unfurnished houses; also houses for sale. INNES & CENTER, 21 East 20th St.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Hotel Pocket Guide

GRATIS.

For Information, Circulars, &c., of any Hotel Below, Call at or Address, (Send Stamp,)

Hotel Tariff Bureau,

63 Fifth Avenue . . . New-York.
96 Regent Street . . . London.
248 Rue de Rivoli . . . Paris.

(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y......The Kenmore, a. p., $4
do .....Stanwix Hall, e. p. $1, a. p. $3 up
Alexandria Bay, N. Y. The Edgewood, a.p.,$4
Atlantic City, N. J...Garden Hotel, e. p., $2 up
Most magnificent hotel on Atlantic Coast.
Baltimore, Md....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
Brooklyn, N. Y.....Mansion House, a. p., $3
do .....Pierrepont House, e. p., $1
Buffalo, N. Y. The Iroquois, e. p., $1.50, a. p. $4
Cape May, N. J...Stockton, e. p. $1, a. p. $3 up
Cincinnati, O...Grand Hotel, e.p. $1.50, a.p., $3
Folkestone, Eng......West Cliff Hotel, e. p.
Jersey City, N. J. Hotel Washington, e.p.,$1.50
Lake George, N. Y...Lake House, a. p., $2.50
do ....Marion House, a. p., $3 up
Liverpool, Eng......Compton Hotel, a. p., $3
London, Eng.,(Regent St.)The Langham, e.p.,$2
Milwaukee, Wis..Pfister, e.p. $1.50, a.p. $3.50
Narragansett Pier,. New Mathewson, a. p., $5
Newburgh, N. Y...The Palatine, a. p., $3 to $4
New-Haven, Conn..Hotel Majestic, a. p., $3 up
New-York.....The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do .....The Majestic, e. p., $2
do .....Hotel Netherland, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do (W. F. Leland)..Windsor, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
do .....The Gerard, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $3 to $4
do (L. L. Todd).The Vendome, e.p. $1.50, a.p.$3.50
do (L. L. Todd) Marlborough,e.p.$1.50,a.p.$3.50
do (N.B.Barry)..New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do (B'way & 11th St.).The St. Denis, e. p., $1.50
do (Wm. G. Leland)..Grand Hotel, e. p., $1 up
do .....Westminster Hotel, a. p., $3.50
do ....Hotel Endicott, e. p. $2, a. p. $3.50 up
do (W. Johnson Quinn) Empire, e. p., $1, a. p. $3
do (E. 11th St.)..Albert-St. Stephen, e. p., $1 up
do (B'way & 27th St.)..Metropolitan, e.p., $1 up
do (59th & B'way)..Hotel Pomeroy, e. p., $1 up
do (C. L. Briggs).The Clarendon, a. p., $3.50 up
do (M.J.Shea)...Grosvenor,(10th & 5th Av.,) a. p.
do (T. B. Gale).....San Remo, a. p., $3.50 up
do (Chas. E. Leland).Hotel Balmoral, a.p., $3 up
do (15th & 5th Av.)Hotel Kensington,e.p.$1.50 up
Niagara Falls, N. Y...The International,ap.,$4
Nyack, N. Y.,(nr Nyack).Prospect Hse a.p.,$3 up
Ocean City, Md....Atlantic Hotel, a. p., $3 up
Old Point Comfort, Va.Chamberlin, a. p., $4
Philadelphia.....The Aldine Hotel a. p., $3.50
do New Lafayette Hotel,ep.$1,ap.$3
Philadelphia .Colonnade, e.p. $1.50, a.p. $3.50
The finest cuisine in Philadelphia.
Portland, Me......The Preble House, a. p., $3
Portsmouth, N. H...The Rockingham, a. p., $4
Po'keepsie N.Y..Nelson House, a.p., $3.50 up
Quebec, Canada. Chateau Frontenac, a. p., $3.50
Richmond, Va......The Jefferson, a. p., $5 up
Rochester, N. Y...New Osburn House,ap.,$2.50
do .....Whitcomb House, a. p., $2 up
Saratoga Spr'gs, Grand Union Htl, e.p. $4 up
do United States Hotel, a.p., $5
Springfield, Mass. Massasoit, e.p., a.p., $3 to $5
St. Louis, Mo.,(Firep't) Southern Htl,ap.,$3 to $5
do Lindell Hotel, e. p. $1 up, a. p. $2.50 up
Syracuse, N. Y. Yates Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
Washington, D. C.....Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do Hotel Normandie, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do .....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50
do .....Ebbitt House, a. p., $4

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Aug. 29 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship Paris*, via Southampton, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Paris;") at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Majestic*, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Southwark, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Southwark.")

THURSDAY.—At 4 AM for Europe, per steamship Columbia*, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg.

SATURDAY.—At 12:15 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bretagne*, via Havre; at 6 AM for Ireland, (letters only,) per steamship Lucania*, via Queenstown, letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Lucania;") at 8 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship New-York*, via Southampton; at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Spaarndam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam;") at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Ems, (letters must be directed "per Ems";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Circassia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Circassia";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Norge, (letters must be directed "per Norge.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until 15 minutes before the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

WEDNESDAY.—At 12 M (supplementary 1 PM) for Cuba, Jamaica, Venezuela, Curaçao, Trinidad, and Grenada, per steamship Irrawaddy; at 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Fontabelle; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Yumuri, via Nuevitas, at 9 PM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Boston.

THURSDAY.—At 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Orinoco; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Santiago.

FRIDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Assyrian, from Philadelphia; at 11 AM for St. Thomas and St. Croix via St. Thomas, also for Maracaibo, per steamship Curaçao.

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for St. Marc, and Gonaives, per steamship Yumuri; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica and Greytown, per steamship Alvena, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Alvena";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Cape Haitien, Gonaives, and Jeremie, per steamship Alps; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Saratoga, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Saratoga.")

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Olympia, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Aug. 27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship City of Rio Janeiro, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Aug. 15 and up to Sept. 1 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Sept. 7 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 12 at 7:30 AM., 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Aug. 21, 1896.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

$16,000.—RARE OPPORTUNITY; EXCHANGE for New-York property; 160 acres, near Colfax, Placer Co., Central California; 28 acres Tokay grapes, (18,750 vines,) 10 years' old; 1,500 Crawford peaches, 8 years old; 900 Bartlett pears, 7 years old; 600 3 and 6-year old Kelsey plums; 8 acres hay; 100 acres uncleared, upon which are two gold mines, one of which has assayed $20 per ton 50 feet from the surface; $2,500 house, (new;) all outbuildings, farming implements, &c.; crop this year will sell for $4,000, and will net between $2,500 and $3,000; owner desires to return to New-York. Address A. G. CARSWELL, No. 628 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

FROM NEW-YORK,
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

Lahn, Tu., Sept. 1, 10 AM | Spree, Th., Sept. 3, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Sept. 8, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Sept. 29, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., Sept. 15, 10 AM | Havel, Thes., Oct. 6, 10 AM

CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.

Saale, Sat., Sept. 5, 10 AM | Aller, Sat., Sept. 19, 10 AM
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Ems, Aug. 29, 10 AM | Werra, Sept. 19, 10 AM
Kaiser, Sept. 12, 10 AM | Fulda, Sept. 26, 10 AM

OELRICHS & Co., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. | HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Express steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.

*Columbia, Oct. 24, 11 AM | *Fulda, Nov. 14, 10 AM
†Werra, Oct. 31, 10 AM | Kaiser, Nov. 21, 10 AM
*A. Victoria, No. 7, 11 AM | *Columbia, No. 28, 11 AM
Regular steamers—Genoa direct—First Cabin, $50.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, Cherbourg, London, and Southampton.

North Ger. Lloyd S. S. Co., Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts., 2 Bowling G., N. Y. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New-York to
Plymouth (London,) Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg

Columbia, Aug. 27, 4 PM | Victoria, Sept. 10, 7 AM
Normannia, Sep. 3, 10 AM | Bismarck, Sept. 17, 10 AM
1. Cab., $60 and upward; II. Cab., $45 & upward.
PLYMOUTH-LONDON, 4½ h. Free of Charge by Special Train. CHERBOURG PARIS, 6½ h.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

American Line.

NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing at 10 A. M.

PARIS.....Aug. 26 | ST. PAUL.....Sept. 9
NEW-YORK....Aug. 29 | PARIS.....Sept. 16
ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 2 | NEW-YORK ...Sept. 19

Red Star Line to Antwerp.

Sailing Every Wednesday.

Southwark, Aug. 26, noon | Friesland, Sept. 9, Noon
Noordland, Sept. 2, noon | Kensington, Sep. 16, noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Lucania, Aug. 29, 9 AM | Umbria, Sept. 19, 1 PM
Etruria, Sept. 5, noon | Lucania, Sept. 26, 9 AM
Campania, Sept. 12, 9 AM | Etruria, Oct. 3, noon
From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.

AURANIA.....Tuesday, Sept. 1, 11 A. M.
From Atlan-State Line Pier, foot of W. 21st St.
For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamships sail every Saturday at noon.
FOR GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., Foot West 24th Street.

Circassia.....Aug. 29 | Ethiopia.....Sept. 19
Anchoria.....Sept. 12 | Furnessia.....Sept. 26